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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

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PUPILS EXHIBIT

Results of Term's Work at Oahu College.

COLLEGE OPEN TO VISITORS

Specimens of Painting on China.

Drawing, Natural Sciences and Bookkeeping Show Good Results.

All day Saturday the class rooms in Pauahi Hall, Bishop Hall of Science, and the old school building at Oahu college were open to the public, and visitors were coming and going from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

In Miss French's studio was held the third exhibit of the season in free hand drawing, china painting, pastel, charcoal and pen and ink sketches. The work was of exceptional merit and those best qualified to judge were lavish in favorable criticism, proving that the pupils of Miss French possess not only talent and aptitude, but studious application and conscientious attention to detail and technique.

The display of china was excellent, and shows the effect of the six months' training. Tables were tastefully spread with dinner sets, tea sets, chocolate pitchers, platters, vases, placques and dishes of all descriptions. One of the finest pieces of work is a set of fish plates from original studies of Hawaiian fish. The tints and shades bear the closest inspection, and show the result of most careful study. Sea mosses and corals are represented and gold nets are tastefully draped over each plate. One table was devoted to china decorated with studies made directly from local flora, there being the blossoms of the malmosa, lehua, lantana, plumaria, orange, coffee, pepper, violets, and numerous other plants now in the Islands. There, also, faithful attention to detail was evident.

Selections made from the object drawings of the students during the last quarter were tastefully arranged about the walls of the room. These included the work of the classes in the Punahou Preparatory School, as well as those of the college. Among them were noticeable sketches made in the vicinity of both schools, in pencil and also in pen and ink. Many of the students show remarkable proficiency, and all give evidence of wise direction from the teacher. All students of Punahou receive the benefit of free wood drawing without charge.

In an adjoining room the large kiln was to be seen. This has contributed much to the success of the work in china painting as the firing of china is usually attended with great risk. The most careful attention is given to this branch of the work, and the danger of loss is reduced to the minimum.

The department of mechanical drawing, which is under the charge of Prof. Colsten, had one excellent exhibit in Pauahi Hall. The two years of practical work in this course show satisfactory results. On each of the drawing tables and also on the walls was displayed the work of different students, among other things being an accurate front elevation of Pauahi Hall, a perspective of the same building done in India ink with the brush; ground plans, elevations, landscape gardening, machine and mathematical drawing, etc.

For two years a course in lettering has been pursued in this department, and some of this work compares favorably with that from the offices of the best architects.

In the photograph rooms in the basement the process of blue printing was going on all day for the benefit of visitors. Here are reproduced programs, models for lettering and many other papers connected with the work of the college.

In the commercial department presided over by Prof. Howard, were exhibited specimens of the work of his pupils which would do credit to any mercantile establishment. No effort has been spared by Prof. Howard in this special field of instruction, and his students seem to be fully alive to the importance of the work. Full sets of books have been kept in almost every line of business. Good penmanship and neatness were especially conspicuous. Exhibits of work on the typewriters were also to be seen, and the students are here taught not only swiftness, but neatness and accuracy.

In the hall of science the students of Prof. Ingalls showed some of the results of the faithful and efficient work done in that department. Herbariums accurately and neatly put up were on exhibition in the museum, and on the walls of the lecture room were to be seen charts and maps indicating the storm centers, rainfall, etc., in the United States and the Hawaiian Islands, also freehand drawing of sprogyra, stomata, etc., as seen with the compound microscope; also a number of plans of cross-sections of flowers, showing the arrangement of bracts, sepals, petals, stamens, and ovules in the ovaries, some executed from examinations with the naked eye and others by use of the dissecting microscope. The professor's recitations in experimental physics are well attended and visitors are always welcome. By vote of the trustees, valuable apparatus was purchased by Prof. Ingalls on his recent trip to New York.

All the other departments were open for inspection and many availed themselves of the opportunity to see samples of the written work of the students in English, French, German, Latin, Greek and mathematics.

The musical department will be heard from next Friday evening, when a grand concert will be given in Pauahi Hall. An excellent program has been prepared. Prof. Ingalls will lead the new orchestra, Miss Axtell will sing, the Glee Club will appear, Prof. Howard will read, and there will be duets and solos, both vocal and instrumental. All friends of the school are cordially invited to be present.

WHITE LABORERS

Kohala Man Would Retain the Orientals.

Cheap Labor a Necessity Where Over Production Gluts the Market.

MR. EDITOR:—Kindly allow me, as an old resident of seventeen years' experience in the agricultural industry of these Islands, to say something in connection with this burning question of labor, which seems to me to continually add fuel to the flame by the arrival in the capital of parties who I do not think know very much about the difficulties the agriculturist has had to overcome in the past, and with which he has still to contend at present. If the present plans of the garden agriculturist succeed he will be driven from his calling in the future by difficulties which will overwhelm him.

The present plan of the philosophers seems to me rather severe upon those who, after years of toil, worry and anxieties which will always be present with the agriculturist, that he should be called upon, after gaining a competency from his industry and labor, and investment for years of his money, in some instances with very small return, and in fact threatened that if he does not divide up his lands and help his less fortunate brother man, even what he has will be taken from him. This is pretty strong language, but if it has not been so expressed its meaning is the same. Individuals are entitled to their opinions and demand some attention when their views on any important subject are backed up by practical knowledge and experience. But when theorists advance views for the regulation of industry, and dictate as to how Smith and Brown should conduct their business, I think such individuals should be carefully looked after by the authorities, as I consider them dangerous to the state. When one reflects upon the pluck and energy displayed in developing Hawaii's main industry, those actively engaged in it deserve the greatest praise and credit for the difficulties which they have had to face and overcome.

I venture to say that in no other sugar producing country in the world have such difficulties been met with, especially with regard to the landing of machinery and the transportation of freight to and from the plantations. Of course every one engaged in the industry hoped to make money out of it, and in the majority of cases their fondest hopes have been realized. This industry has made these Islands what they are today. And according to the profitable or unprofitableness of this same industry will these Islands depend for their prosperity in the future. "Facts are stubborn things."

Then why this continuous outcry against the employment of Oriental or colored labor in connection with our agricultural industries and replacing the same by men of our own color and blood?

If it is the voice of the American philanthropists we hear, allow me to ask them why it is that white labor is not more extensively employed by the Southern planters of their own country? Is it not because they cannot grow sugar and cotton without their cheap colored labor and compete with other countries where of necessity such labor is employed? Or if the voice is that of the British philanthropist, allow me to point out this fact, that in none of the English colonies are white men employed as laborers in tropical agricultural pursuits, with the exception of Queensland.

In Queensland white men drive or did do team work; they also took contracts to cut and deliver cane on cars at a certain rate per ton, the contractor employing, however, the cheapest men he could secure.

But let the advocates against Oriental or colored labor take a lesson and a warning from Queensland's experience.

When the dominant political party succeeded in passing laws preventing the further introduction of colored labor to that colony the result was that the sugar industry was paralized, and a large number of the plantation owners were compelled to shut down for lack of suitable labor, thus crippling all other industries depending on sugar and at the same time almost bankrupting the colony.

Was this policy successful, especially considering that these other industries besides sugar prevail? No. In order to re-establish the sugar industry, the government had to come to its assistance with financial aid and other means of encouragement. The small farmers grow much of the cane and sell it to centrally located mills. But the farmer gets his labor supply from the importation of colored labor, extending even to India and Japan.

In the physical and political geography of the world we find civilized nations engaged in agriculture, manufactures and commerce, possessing a thorough division of labor. Countries and climatic conditions exist for the proper and equal division of the world's labor supply. And I maintain that for tropical agriculture the dark-skinned races find their proper sphere. Their necessities and conditions of life seem to me intended (and exactly suited) for that branch of the world's industry. The colored races of the world since the beginning of its history have been engaged in this branch of its agriculture. And I am afraid this law of fitness is unalterable. For no industry can exist when the cost of production is greater than the price realized for the product.

Sugar, coffee and nearly all other tropical agricultural products are at present in a depressed state, owing principally to the fact that the supply is greater than the demand. And instead of looking for a remedy that will cheapen the cost of production, a more expensive labor factor is advocated as a sure cure.

You, Mr. Editor, may write articles and the theorist advance his theories for the solution of this great problem. But when you or others who have not had the practical experience of conducting a large agricultural industry undertake to emphasize the employment of a class of labor which time and again has had a practical trial in these Islands, a class which might be employed on our plantations today if the financial condition of the sugar industry was such that it could afford to employ this expensive help, I am quite certain, however, that a great many planters look back with a feeling of gratitude seeing that we no longer have that difficult and trying element to contend with. Many of us can recall, for instance, when carting cane to the mill how independent the white teamster would be. He would sit in his wagon like a regal Jehu; but command him to assist in the loading of his wagon, and he would complacently ask you if you took him for a nigger.

Allow me to ask you, Mr. Editor, and your contemporary, the editor of the Tribune, why it is that you are both so anxious to see an element introduced to these Islands which has in the past proved such a dismal failure, and for the present to work in an industry which can barely hold its own in the markets of the world?

How is it this class of labor does not find employment on the fruit ranches of California? Is it not because even the fruit industry must of necessity employ a cheap class of labor in order to make ends meet?

It does not seem exactly fair to the agriculturist of these Islands to try and force upon him a class of labor which cannot find employment in its own country, where the same class of Oriental labor is employed to which exception is taken here. I venture to say that neither the sugar nor any other agricultural industry in these Islands is in a position to offer an asylum or a home to any of the unemployed of the Anglo-Saxon race at the present time, especially when we read of the ruinous condition existing in the tropical and semi-tropical countries of the world at the present time, suffering as they are from over production. It will require an abler head and an abler pen than mine to suggest relief for this congested condition of affairs.

I am perfectly certain that in no other sugar cane producing country in the world is the same average price paid for labor (from the manager down to the commonest field hand) which we pay here at the present day. And taking into consideration the depressed condition of the sugar industry all over the world, the question is, can we afford to pay more and keep our plantations going?

Pressure is being brought to bear against a race of people who are now recognized by all civilized powers of the world as belonging to the great family of nations, a nation with whom the United States has just recently completed a treaty for a long term of years, extending to them the same rights and privileges which favored nations give and receive.

It therefore seems ridiculous for parties in these Islands to make statements to the effect that on account of such large numbers of this nationality continually coming here that this is one of the great stumbling blocks in the road to annexation. I am afraid something else will have to be invented in place of the above

It is a well known fact that these Islands depend entirely on agricultural industries for revenue. It therefore behooves the Government to foster and encourage this industry to the utmost of its power, seeing that competition is so keen the world over.

Great results are anticipated from the infant coffee industry, but does the economist ever think and ponder over the great new rivals in this field? Let me direct his attention to Central Africa, where hundreds of acres of coffee are being planted for every one in Hawaii, and with a class of labor cheaper than ever these Islands can hope to obtain. Think of the influence this production will have on the markets of the world, already suffering from over production.

It would be a pleasure to myself, and I am sure to other readers, to hear the views of some of our experienced, practical men on this most important subject, per contra to the numerous theorist views we so continually see in print.

Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for the space you have allowed me, I am, etc.,

T. S. K.

Kohala, Hawaii, April 1, 1897.

WANT CURRENCY

Merchants Crave Five Dollar Notes.

WHY DELAY CIRCULATION?

Bills of Larger Denominations Now Being Signed.

Opinions of Retail Merchants—Ladies Object to Silver—Small Notes a Convenience.

Through the efforts of Minister Damon and Registrar of Public Accounts Ashley a bill passed the Legislature during the last session authorizing the issuing of gold and silver certificates in denominations of $5, $10, $20, $50 and $100. The books containing the certificates have been arriving from time to time, until the last Australia, when the balance reached here.

A thrill of pleasure to the business men followed the announcement in the Advertiser a few days ago, because it was generally supposed that the notes of small denominations would be put in circualtion at an early date. Inquiry at the Finance Office, yesterday, brought out the information that "the fives and tens will be issued some time within three or six months. We are too busy now getting the fifties and 100's ready. It requires considerable work to prepare and register these notes."

When the reporter suggested that the smaller denominations were the ones most sought after by the average retail merchants, the response received was quite as satisfactory as the answer to the first question, and, believing that the best way to ascertain the feelings of the merchants regarding it, he called upon those on Fort street, between Hotel and Merchant, which is practically the retail trade center. The questions put to each was the same: "In your business, which will you have the most use for in making change for your customers, $5 or $100 certificates?" The answers were, with one exception, that the fives were most preferable.

Harry Lewis, of Lewis & Co.: "I prefer the fives, of course; there are enough large ones already, and we have difficulty in getting change."

J. W. Winter, of Hollister Drug Company: "I'm a greenbacker on general principles. As long as the certificates have been issued I cannot see why they are not put into circulation at once."

Manufacturers Shoe Company, W. F. Love said: "On Saturday, which is our busy day, we have great difficulty in getting change. We get large notes in payment of small bills, and sometimes ask people to call again, simply because they decline to pack around silver. We want notes of small denomination first, let the larger ones come after."

Charles Ramsay, salesman at Thrum's book store, smiled when asked the question, but his answer was sound. "We have no use for large notes. They may answer for commission houses around the first of the quarter, when they are paying bills, but the retailer and his customers have more use for smaller denominations."

At Benson, Smith & Co.'s, Mr. Rumsey stopped weighing precipitate of chalk long enough to say: "Bills of over $10 denomination are changed at the office. At the counter we wrestle with tens, and need $5 notes rather than be obliged to fill a lady's purse with silver."

J. J. Egan: "Fifty and $100 dollar notes are no use to the retailers. We want smaller ones."

M. G. Sylva, of the Temple of Fashion, is the one exception to the rule, and although the question was put to him twice, for fear he had misunderstood it, he insisted on the answer both times. "We have no use for small notes in our business. We use only 100's, 50's and 20's in making change." Just what denomination Mr. Sylva takes in to pay out $100 notes, cannot be determined on short notice.

H. F. Wichman: "We have a great difficulty in getting change at all times. The sooner the $5 certificates are put into circulation, the better for the business men."

Macfarlane & Co., Clarence White, the secretary, says: "We have constant use for small bills; 10s would be good, but the fives are better in any business house."

E. W. Jordan: "Fives and tens would suit us—larger denominations good for wholesale men."

James Steiner: "When a lady hands me a $10 note to take out a dollar purchase, I have to give her the change in silver. Ladies' purses are not large enough for silver. The Government had better issue the small notes first."

Captain Camara, of A. Fernandez & Co., spirit merchants: "Haven't given much thought to it—been thinking about the military. If the Government has $5 certificates they had better be issued."

Tracy, the haberdasher: "I have to carry $300 or $400 in silver in my safe so as to use it for change. We want $5 certificates as soon as possible; let the larger denominations wait."

Castle & Cooke: J. A. Gilman, when asked an opinion, hesitated, and then said insurance rates were about the same. Catching his breath, he remembered that $5 would be a good thing."

Hugh McIntyre, the grocer, was in favor of $5 and $10 without delay. "It don't make much difference to me, but it does to the customers. If a lady comes in with $10 and wants a package of Shilling's Best, I must give her silver change. The tea would taste better if I could hand her a $5 certificate instead of so much coin."

Lewers & Cooke, W. A. Love: "The scarcity of change is a drawback to the retail merchant. We sometimes give gold in making change for tens or twenties, but not often, because it is a loss."

E. O. Hall & Son, Edgie Mossman: "The sooner the Government issues $5 certificates the sooner we will be pleased. So will our customers; $100 notes will not be much of a convenience."

Pacific Hardware Company: "We want the smaller denominations," said James G. Spencer. "If the Government knew the scarcity of small change there would be no delay in issuing the small bills."

Ed McInerny: "I favored an issue of $5 certificates when I was a clerk in the Foreign Office, and I read in the Advertiser the other day that they had been received. The only thing left for the Finance Office to do is to issue them; never mind the large denominations."

Will McInerny, in the shoe department, said: "By all means, give us the small notes. We have a hard time making change."

Hobron Drug Company: "Fives, only fives, and the sooner the better. What's the use of delaying matters six months."

John Nott: "We have one customer with $10 to 20 with $50 notes. Why not issue the smaller notes first?"

Wall, Nichols & Co.: "Smaller notes preferable by all means."

W. W. Dimond: "We cannot afford to give $5 pieces to every one in change; the rate of exchange in silver is too high to permit it, but we do it for ladies who decline silver or pennies. The average merchant wants small notes."

Hopp & Co.: "We would prefer $5 and $10 notes to larger denominations when it comes to making change. The convenience would be great."

Metropolitan Meat Company, George McLeod, the cashier said: "That pile of silver represents Mr. Waller's collections at the slaughter house this afternoon. It takes a valise to carry it. If we had $5 notes in circulation he could carry it in his vest pocket."

If the wishes of the retail merchants in Honolulu are to be respected, the $5 certificates will be put in circulation in advance of the larger ones. Even the banks will welcome the innovation, for there is scarcely a night that they do not close with a scarcity of small notes among the cash.

FOREST FIRE.

Flames on Tantalus Destroy Many Young Trees.

Shortly after 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon a large volume of smoke was seen rising from the Tantalus heights, behind Punchbowl. It was learned a little later that there was a large fire on the mountain. It was noticed by the man who has charge of the nursery up there, and, he being alone, and finding the fire was increasing, at once came down to Awawa, the native policeman, for assistance. About this time, Mr. David Haughs, the forester at the Government nursery, saw the smoke, and with all haste went up Tantalus with his three Japanese. He also found that the fire was rather extensive and gaining ground. He located it on the ride on the left side, just below the Government nursery, where a large number of young trees had been planted. Mr. Haughs sent a message to Captain King, and, the Minister, recognizing there must be no delay, telephoned to Wray Taylor, acting Commissioner if Agriculture, to get 25 or 30 men and at once go up the mountain and put the fire out. With the assistance of Marshal Brown, the party were on the move within half an hour, and on reaching the back of Punchbowl, struck out on a trail which took them directly to the location of the fire. When they got there, however, the fire was under control, as Haughs and his Japs, knowing the place so well, had been hard at work, and with a little assistance had conquered the flames. With the help of the party the fire was put out entirely, and after waiting about for nearly an hour to make sure there would be no further outbreak, they all walked to town, reaching there a little before 10 o'clock. Considerable damage has been done by the fire to a large number of young trees of the iron wood, eucalyptus and acacia variety. They were growing very nicely. The fire spread over about half a mile, and at one time looked serious. It is not known how it started, but there is reason to believe that it was done by some of the many boys who were up the mountain that afternoon. Captain King went right up to the scene of the fire.

Americans are the most inventive people on earth. To them have been issued nearly 600,000 patents, or more than one-third of all the patents issued in the world. No discovery of modern years has been of greater benefit to mankind than Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, or has done more to relieve pain and suffering. J. W. Vaughn, of Oakton, Ky., says: "I have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in my family for several years, and find it to be the best medicine I ever used for cramps in the stomach and bowels. For sale by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., wholesale agents for Hawaiian Islands.

FOR CUBA LIBRE

Several Cuban Officials Now in Washington.

MAY GET ENCOURAGEMENT THERE

Representatives Look for Success.

Senator Wilson's Brother Would Go to Japan—Volcano in Utah.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Mr. Tomas Estrada Palma, the diplomatic representative of the Cuban republic to the United States, arrived in Washington yesterday and joined Mr. Benjamin Guerra, the treasurer of the republic, who had preceded him, and Mr. Gonzalo de Quesada, the charge d'affaires. Mr. Palma declined to be interviewed on the subject of his visit here, but there is no doubt that it will have an important bearing on the future policy of the Cubans in this country, who are striving to secure action favorable to them from the United States government.

The present administration, it is now believed, intends to preserve an attitude of strict neutrality between Spain and the Cubans, and will not favor one side or the other so long as there is not open and flagrant violation of the laws of the United States or the laws of nations. It is understood that the Spanish minister has been plainly informed of this policy, and that he did not relish the straighforward manner in which the information was imparted to him.

The impression seems to prevail in well-informed circles that the sentiment of the present Congress in favor of justice being shown to the Cuban revolutionists is even more pronounced than that of its predecessor, and many expect that when the House finishes its consideration of the tariff bill and the measure goes to the Senate that the affairs of the island will be made the subject of discussion by the lower body of Congress. The action now being taken by various state legislatures, and powerful organizations and associations demanding some definite settlement of the war in Cuba will be the means by which the attention of Congress will be called to the matter.

The Cuban representatives now here seem to be even more confident, if possible, of the successful result of the revolution than they have been heretofore, and declare the prospects for freedom are growing brighter every day.

TO REVOKE FORESTRY ORDER

Western Senators Petition the President to that Effect.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 17.—Senator Wilson of Washington is trying to secure the revocation of the order of President Cleveland setting apart forest reservations in different states. An opinion has been rendered by the assistant attorney general for the Interior Department that President McKinley has the power to declare void an order made by his predecessor. A letter has been prepared by Senator Wilson and signed by himself and by Senators Carter of Montana and Clark of Wyoming, in which the urgent necessity for nullifying the recent order is set forth. These matters will be presented to the President at an early date. President Cleveland's order was issued on the recommendation of the national forestry commission. It covers over 20,000,000 acres. The ground for the demand that the order be revoked is that many settlers are within the reservation and will lose their homes.

MR. ROSE TO CHALLENGE.

Prospects of Another Race For America's Cup.

LONDON, March 10.—There is reason to believe that if the new racing cutter which is being built for Charles Day Rose of Penitent fame proves successful in her contests with the Prince of Wales' Britannia and Emperor William's Meteor, Mr. Rose will issue a challenge this year to race for the America's cup during the yachting season of 1898.

Mr. Charles Day Rose issued a challenge in September, 1895, to race for the America's cup. The yacht was to be named Distant Shore, and was to be 89 feet on her load water line. The challenge, however, was withdrawn on account of the irritation which then existed on both sides of the Atlantic, the outgrowth of the race between Valkyrie III and Defender.

VOLCANO IN UTAH.

Great Salt Lake Effected by Submarine Disturbances.

The Washington Star says that what appears to be a genuine volcano recently has burst forth in Great Salt Lake, a short distance southwest from Promontory station, on the Central Pacific railway. The phenomenon first appeared recently in the form of a small cloud hovering over the water about a mile and a quarter from the shore. It gradually increased in dimensions and shot up so high in the air that it is now visible for a great distance, and the water in the immediate vicinity boils and seethes and the spray is thrown upon the air for hundreds of feet.

The volcano is situated in the big arm of the lake on the west side of a long range of mountains, and is distinctly visible from Brigham City. The phenomenon is accounted for by the fact that for the last six months there have been felt several slight shocks of earthquake in these regions, and it is supposed the fire and lava which have been confined in the subterranean depths have now found an outlet and are spending their force.

A number of people have witnessed the phenomenon, which has caused considerable alarm in the vicinity.

CRUISERS ARE SPEEDY.

United States Naval Officers are Proud of Their Ships.

San Francisco papers say that in view of the assertions that have been made with frequency in congressional debates and elsewhere that the trial trips of our naval vessels were made under such artificiial conditions favorable to the ship that their records could never be repeated without special preparations, the Navy Department officials are feeling much comforted by the reports coming in from some of the captains of our cruisers who have been putting their ships through their paces, just to learn how much they have deteriorated.

The San Francisco had just come out of dock in the Mediterranean when Admiral Selfridge ordered her to make a run for a few hours. The vessel rushed away at eighteen knots' speed and kept this up for ten hours without a stop, making a record of high efficiency for a ship of her class. There was no hitch or heating of journals or other fault to be found with the machinery, and while the speed average was not as high by a knot and a half as that made on the trial trip of the San Francisco, it is the general belief that the ten-knot record under service conditions is far better than the record made on the trial trip, which lasted four days.

Captain Schley of the crack cruiser New York started away from Hampton Roads for New York the other day and giving the signal to let out the ship she steamed along for four hours at eighteen knots, and that without resorting to forced draught, which is used on speed trials. In each case the runs were made without any addition to the fire.

AGAINST RAILROAD POOLING.

Supreme Court Defines the Sherman Anti-Trust Law.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The Supreme Court has decided the case of the United States vs. the Trans-Missouri Freight Association against the railroads. The opinion was rendered by Justice Peckham. It reverses the decision of the court below and holds the anti-trust law of 1890 to be applicable to railroad transportation and that the traffic agreement pool is illegal.

The bill was filed under the law known as the Sherman anti-trust act of 1890. The defendants had in their answer denied the Government's allegation in respect especially to the point of improper intent, and upon these showings the case proceeded to a hearing. The court below decided that the Sherman act did not apply to railroads, and, therefore, refused to sustain the Government. It was also held by the lower court that even if the act did apply the agreement was not one looking to the "unreasonable restraint" of trade.

Justices Field, Gray, Shiras and White dissented, Justice White delivering the dissenting opinion.

MUST GO BACK TO MEXICO.

Refugees Will be Extradited by Government.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The Secretary of State has granted the request of the Mexican Government for the extradition of Pablo Gomez, and the necessary warrants have been issued.

This is one of the old Benavides cases, dating back about four years, when the filibusterers under Leader Benavides were chased across the boundary into Texas and arrested by the United States authorities on various charges, such as murder, arson and robbery, committed in Mexico, when Judge Maxey stopped further proceedings on the ground that the prosecution was political. The Supreme Court of Texas since has reversed Judge Maxey's decision, and the Department of State is granting the requests of the Mexican Government for the extradition of the men, most of whom have been lying in Texas jails for violation of the neutrality act, growing out of the expedition.

STARTLING REPORT DISCREDITED

Rumored Sinking of Steamer Empress of China.

VANCOUVER, B. C., March 11.—The rumor circulated in Seattle that disaster had happened to the Empress of China, and that she foundered and 600 lives had been lost, is utterly discredited by Canadian Pacific railway officials here. The Empress of China left here March 1 and is not due in Yokohama till March 15, so she is now in mid-ocean. The Empress of Japan is at present at Hong Kong, while the Empress of India is in port here.

CONSUL GENERAL LEE.

Requsted to Remain Until Appointment of Successor.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—In response to an inquiry from Consul General Lee, the Secretary of State has cabled him that the President would esteem it a favor if he would continue at his post until he shall have had time to consider the question of the selection of his successor. In view of existing complications, the President considers this a most important office, and desires to go slow in making a permanent appointment.

Blanther Killed Himself.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 21.—Word was received here late tonight from Meridan, a small town in the northern part of Texas, to the effect that Joseph E. Blanther, the Austrian nobleman, who robbed and killed Mrs. Philipa Langfeld in San Francisco last May, committed suicide in the jail at that place today. Blanther was arrested last Friday and was held awaiting orders from California. The details of the fact are meager.

Noted Parisian Dead.

PARIS, March 21.—M. Rodolphe Salis, founder of the Le Chat Noir, is dead.

Le Chat Noir (The Black Cat) is one of the most famous cafes of Paris. M. Salis, the proprietor, was looked upon as the protector of all the artists who visited his establishment, having in his youth been in that class himself. He founded the place in 1881.

GERMANY MAY GET SHIP.

Reported Scheme of Great Syndicate.

BERLIN, March 22.—It is reported that a syndicate with a capital of 100,000,000 marks has undertaken to employ Herr Krupp, the great gunmaker, to build the war ships which the Reichstag refuses, and that they will be placed at the disposal of the Government, when the Reichstag, from time to time, votes the money for them in coming years.

Sugar Refines Hopeful.

NEW YORK, N. Y., March 16.—The sugar refinery on South Twenty-second street, Williamsburg, belonging to the American Sugar Refining Company, after a shutdown of over five months, opened last night with a force of nearly 500 men. The introduction of the tariff bill with its increased duty on sugar is believed to be responsible for the resumption.

After the Stetson Wealth.

BOSTON, Mass., March 9.—A trial to determine the question whether Adah Richmond is the lawful widow of John Stetson, the wealthy theatrical manager and real estate owner, which will deny or establish her right to contest Mr. Stetson's will, which gives his whole estate to Kate Stokes-Stetson, was begun in the Supreme Court today.

Sold to Huntington.

MONTEREY (Mexico), March 20.—Advices were received here today that the Monterey and Mexican Gulf Railroad has been sold by the Belgium bondholders who have been operating the line for the past year, to C. P. Huntington for the Southern Pacific Company. The line is 700 miles long and extends from Trevino through this city to the port of Tampico.

Greater New York Charter.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 10.—The Republican majority has decided that the Greater New York charter bill shall be reported favorably in both houses on Friday morning, and its passage asked. No amendments will be allowed, but if any changes are desired they must be made by supplemental legislation.

"Oliver Optic" Dying.

William T. Adams ("Oliver Optic") is dying at his home in Dorhester, in the suburbs of Boston. He is seventy-five years of age, and has probably written more boys' stories than any other author. He made his reputation and fortune between 1850 and 1870, but his books are still in demand.

Pass an Anti-Trust Bill.

DENVER (Col.), March 11.—The Anti-Trust bill passed the Assembly of the Colorado Legislature today.

GET HORSES READY

Jockey Club Decides on Races for June 11.

Program of Events as Arranged by Committee—Wheelmen Will Have a Chance.

A meeting of the Jockey Club was held in the Pacific Club at 2 p. m. on Saturday, and at that time an executive committee, consisting of several members of the organization, was elected to make arrangements for the 11th of June. A little later the committee appointed held a meeting, and decided that the "Eleventh" was not to be declared dead and buried, but that it should be held again, as usual, this year with all of its attractions. With this idea in mind, the committee set to work to arrange a program, and before doing this, decided to hold races on both the 11th and 12th of June. Following is the program, arranged by the committee:

ELEVENTH OF JUNE, 1897.

First: Bicycle race. Prize—Gold medal; half-mile scratch; free for all.

Second: Bicycle race. Prize—Gold medal; ine-mile handicap.

Third: Running race. Half-mile dash; free for all.

Fourth: Pace and trot. Free for all; 2:35 class; 2-3.

Fifth: Running race. Hawaiian bred 2-year-olds; half-mile dash.

Sixth: Rosita challenge cup. Free for all; one-mile dash.

Seventh: Pace and trot. Free for all; 2:30 class; 2-3.

Eighth: Oceanic Steamship Company's cup. Running race; Hawaiian bred; three-quarter-mile dash.

TWELFTH OF JUNE, 1897.

First: Bicycle. Prize—Gold medal; half-mile dash.

Second: Bicycle. Prize—Gold medal; one-mile handicap.

Third: Running race. Hawaiian bred; five-eighths of a mile.

Fourth: Pace and trot. Free for all; 3-5.

Fifth: President Wideman cup. Running race; free for all; mile and a quarter dash.

Sixth: Running race. Hawaiian bred; one-mile dash.

Seventh: Free for all pace and trot for beaten horses; handicap.

The whole program, as published above, is subject to change. The names of the races and the entries have been left out until later. The fact that the Jockey Club has arranged for bicycle races, will, no doubt, be a great satisfaction to the wheelmen of the city, who will now have a chance to put their training to a test.

There is no more doubt now. There will be races on the 11th of June, and the sooner the horsemen get to work the better.

MORTUARY REPORT.

The total number of deaths reported for the month of March, 1897, was 51, distributed as follows:

Under 1 year	8	From 30 to 40	5
From 1 to 5	5	From 40 to 50	4
From 5 to 10	2	From 50 to 60	4
From 10 to 20	6	From 60 to 70	4
From 20 to 30	9	Over 70	4
Males	29	Females	22
Hawaiians	27	Great Britain	2
Chinese	9	United States	2
Portuguese	5	Other nationalities	1
Japanese	5		
Total	51		
Unattended	14		
Non-Residents			

COMPARATIVE MONTHLY MORTALITY.

March, 1893	51	March, 1896	63
March, 1894	45	March, 1897	51
March, 1895	45		

CAUSE OF DEATH.

Apoplexy		Heart Disease	
Accident		Hemorrhage	
Consumption		Inflamation	
Convulsions		Inanition	
Cancer		Meningitis	
Croup		Nephritis	
Dropsy		Old age	
Diarrhoea		Peritonitis	
Elephantiasis		Pneumonia	
Enteritis		Paralysis	
Empyemia		Scrofula	
Exhaustion		Suicide	
Fever		Stomatitis	
Fracture		Thrush	
Gastritis		Unknown	
Heart Failure			

DEATHS BY WARDS.

Wards	1	2	3	4	5	Outside.
Deaths	11	14	10	6	9	0

Annual death rate per 1000 for month 20.40
Hawaiians 28.17
Asiatics 16.80
All other nationalities 14.11

C. B. REYNOLDS,
Agent Board of Health.

Death on Kauai.

Robert Wayne Conant, aged 12 years and 10 months, son of Mr. E. E. Conant, manager of the Waimea Sugar Mill Company, died of typhoid fever at Waimea, Kauai, on Thursday morning, March 25, after an illness of nine weeks, in spite of all that medical aid and tender nursing could do.

The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. W. M. Massie, at the home of the parents, after which the body was taken to Koloa for burial.

The bereaved parents have the sympathy of the entire community.

Bids for Hilo's New Block.

The bids for the construction of the new building, to be occupied by the Hilo Mercantile Co., were opened at noon yesterday, says the Hawaii Herald of April 1st. The contract calls for the building to be completed within 60 days. The following bids were received: For building: Isaac Erickson, $2,100; E. Bashaw, $1,350; H. Kendall, $848. For painting: Fuhr, $371; Carter, $365. The contracts were awarded to H. Kendall, for building, and J. L. Carter, for painting.

LAND AND SEA MAY LIE BETWEEN YOU AND

Chicago, U. S. A.

No matter where you live, we can deliver to you cheaper than you can buy anywhere else in the world: Clothing, Shoes, Dry Goods, Watches, Jewelry, Sewing Machines, Harness, Saddles, Hardware, Tools, Guns, Ammunition, Bicycles, Agricultural Implements, Vehicles of all kinds, Furniture, Books on every subject.

To introduce to you our immense facilities we will send free of charge to you or any other foreign resident our "Buyers' Guide," a 2½ pound book, 700 pages, 13,000 illustrations, 40,000 descriptions—invaluable in ordering—and our "Hand Book for Foreign Buyers," which gives all information necessary to put you in touch with our methods. Send us your address and we'll do the rest.

Montgomery Ward & Co.
111 to 116 Michigan Ave. Chicago, U.S.A.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
Chlorodyne
Original and Only Genuine.
Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne.
Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 13, 1864.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
Is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. Is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhœa."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
Is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in
Neuralgia, Cout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
Rapidly cuts short all attacks of
Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The Immense Sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations

N.B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne. Sold in bottles 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d., by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturer,
J. T. DAVENPORT.
33 GREAT RUSSELL ST., LONDON, W. C.

Your Stock

Will do better on FIRST-CLASS FEED.

HAY AND GRAIN

BOUGHT OF US

Is the very best at the VERY LOWEST PRICES.

CALIFORNIA FEED COMPANY

Nuuanu and Queen Streets.

TELEPHONE 121.

Waltham Watch Club

FOR $1.00 A WEEK YOU CAN SECURE A

14 Carat Solid Gold Case,

WITH THE FAMOUS

WALTHAM

FULL-JEWELLED MOVEMENT.

Residents of the other Islands who wish to join should communicate at once with

FRANK J. KRUGER,

Wholesale and Retail Watchmaker.

FORT ST., HONOLULU.

REPAIRS SKILFULLY EXECUTED.

Metropolitan Meat Company

No. 507 KING ST.
HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.

Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection with the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

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Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

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Wholesale and Retail Grocer
212 KING ST. TEL. 119
Family, Plantation and Ships' Stores Supplied on Short Notice.

New goods by every steamer. Orders from the other Islands faith ully executed.

CONSOLIDATED
SODA WATER WORKS CO.
(Limited.)
Esplanade, Cor. Fort and Allen Sts.

Hollister & Co.
AGENTS

W. W. DIMOND.

China ware in England is crockery in the United States and mighty good ware in Honolulu. Our advertisement last week brought us an abundance of orders--it will bring more this week.

The prices we quote are misleading, because they give you the impression that the ware is cheap. Convince yourself.

Tea Sets, 23 pieces, $2.50
Tea Sets, 32 pieces, $3.12
Tea Sets, 41 pieces, $3.70
Tea Sets, 50 pieces, $4 31

You have three shades to select from and if the pieces included in the set are not to your liking, you may have others.

The breakfast sets are charmers.

25 pieces at $2.73
37 pieces at $4.04
49 pieces at $5 30
73 pieces at $7.83

The dinner sets cannot be described--too much for so little. Read these prices:

Dinner Sets, 34 pieces, $ 5 11
Dinner Sets, 50 pieces, $11.60
Dinner Sets, 65 pieces, $12 40
Dinner Sets, 83 pieces, $15 00

Von Holt Block.

New Goods

Constantly arriving keeps our establishment **always in the front rank.** We have latest designs in furniture of a quality to last. The wood **does not shrink;** it is seasoned before the pieces are put together. **Our business** is growing. We can sell furniture cheap because of the great trade movements in the United States. **Our interest** is in the **increased growing.**

The Upholstery

Branch of our house is an important one--to you and to us. **We make anything** you order and from any design. **Mattressess** from our establishment are made of hair when we sell them for hair--no cheap mixture for people who order hair. And the ticking is right.

HOPP & CO.

Furniture Dealers.

KING AND BETHEL STREETS.

DEAD MEN'S PAY

Drawn by Weyler and His Subordinates.

MANY LOSSES NOT REPORTED

Mount Holyoke Receives Large Gift.

Sarcophagus to Hold General Grant's Coffin to be Put in Place April 27.

HAVANA, March 17.—The Spanish in Cuba is, in fact, not so strong as the Madrid Government believes, and the order sent to General Weyler to withdraw some 15,000 men from the field for the purpose of sending them to the Phillippine islands has disclosed one of the biggest frauds perpetrated by Spanish officials since Cuba has been under the rule of Spain. Fifty per cent. at least of all the losses in the army, incurred either in battle or by disease, has not been reported to the Madrid authorities.

Nevertheless the pay of the dead soldiers and the money for their provisions and clothing have been regularly charged to the Spanish Government and pocketed by the cashiers of the battalions in accordance with an understanding existing between them and the general intendant of the finances of the army and the Captain-General.

Such is the actual fact. Since General Weyler landed in Cuba, thirteen months ago, it is estimated that more than $15,000,000 has been stolen in this way from the treasury out of the $80,000,000 provided for the maintenance of the army.

When the Liberal press of Madrid made its energetic campaign against General Weyler a few weeks ago this fact was revealed, but the Government received such an indignant protest from the Captain-General that Canovas himself was deceived, and defender Weyler. Some journalists were arrested, but the accused Captain-General remained in office. Canovas undoubtedly believes in Weyler's good faith, and conceived the idea that 15,000 men could be easily spared from Cuba if the regular army, reported by Weyler, was 160,000 strong.

But, in fact, the regular soldiers of Spain in Cuba number little more than 100,000 able-bodied men. All others are either sick in the hospitals or have been killed by the insurgents or by disease. To withdraw 15,000 men under these circumstances, when the vitality of the revolution is a great as ever, would be practically to pronounce the abandonment of the island.

What could Weyler do in view of these explicit orders from Madrid? He is not the man to confess his speculations, so he began the concentration of the troops at the Cuban seaports. The Government was nevertheless informed by others of the situation, and vigorous dispatches began to pass between Madrid and Havana, which made it necessary for Weyler to come to the capital from Placetas, in Santa Clara province.

GIFT TO MOUNT HOLYOKE.

John D Rockefeller Contributes $40,000 for a New College Dormitory.

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., March 2.—The faculty of Mount Holyoke College announces the gift to the college of $40,000 for a dormitory by John D. Rockefeller, of New York, and the receipt of a check "from a friend" for $2,250.

Gifts which have been made recently to Mount Holyoke College have greatly encouraged the friends of that institution to decrease the sorrow which was caused by the destruction of the dormitories by fire in September. The Mount Holyoke Alumnae Association of Boston has been striving to aid in the raising of the fund necessary for the erection of better buildings for the institution, and the members were delighted a few weeks ago when a New Yorker gave $10,000 to fund through the association. The delight was increased yesterday when it was announced that John D. Rockefeller had made a gift of $40,000 to the fund through a member of the association. His gift will erect and furnish one of three halls to take the place of the burned dormitories. Mr. Rockefeller's gift of $40,000 is not his first gift to the institution. More than a year ago he gave the college a fine skating rink.

WILL HOLD GRANT'S COFFIN.

Sarcophagus Cut From Solid Block of Stone.

The sarcophagus in which will rest the body of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant reached New York yesterday from Chicago, says the Washingston Star of March 15. After its arrival it was transferred to the monument and the coffin containing General Grant's body will be placed with and the final dedicatory services held April 27. While on the way the sarcophagus was doubly boxed in two-inch planks, well cushioned, to prevent jarring or scratching.

The die of the sarcophagus was cut from a single block of granite, and is 10.4 feet long, 5.6 feet wide and 4.8 feet high, and weighs 10 tons. It is a triumph of monumental art, plain, but indescribably massive, the fine-grained granite being like a mirror. The name "Ulysses S. Grant" is cut near the top of the cap, and is almost directly over the spot where the head of the great soldier will rest. The granite is dark red, taking a rich luster when polished.

Arrangements for the Grant monument inaugural parade, April 27, are progressing, and the indications are that it will be the greatest demonstration of the kind ever witnessed in this country. It is understood that the President, his cabinet, the Supreme Court, representatives of foreign nations, the governor of twenty states and the National Guard will take part in the inauguration.

Gen. Dodge, grand marshal, announces that a prominent feature of the parade will be the part taken by the army and navy. A large turnout of the National Guards of the states, commanded by their governors and attended by their staffs, has been assured, also a brigade of uniformed and armed school cadets. Commander-in-Chief Clarkson of the Grand Army, Commander Rohl of the Sons of Veterans, and Col. Donohue of the Union Veterans have issued orders to their commands, requesting them to take part in the parade. Invitations have also been issued to the Loyal Legion and the army societies of the war to take part in the parade.

MAGNIFICENT GIFT.

Widow of Baron de Hersh to Alleviate Distress.

NEW YORK, March 22.—It is probable in a very short time the Baron de Hirsch fund in this country will be augmented by a magnificent donation from his widow. It is stated on good authority that Oscar S. Strauss, the former Minister to Turkey, and one of the trustees of the Baron de Hirsch fund, who enjoyed a close personal acquaintance with the famous philanthropist, and who returned from a trip abroad Saturday, brought with him positive assurances from the Baroness of her disposition to give $1,800,000 to divers benevolent enterprises in the United States.

Of this great sum it is reported that $1,000,000 is to be given to the alleviation of distress in entirely new charitable channels, which those conversant with the matter expect to create a sensation when the details become known, by their originality and scope. But the precise nature of the beneficence is kept a closely guarded secret for the present.

POINTS TO JAPAN.

Suggestions Made By a Californian For Future Trade.

A San Francisco merchant says in the Call: "What California merchants need to do now is to reach out for the Japanese trade. They are going to locate the line of steamers here, and there is no reason why we should not get the bulk of their business if we only try to do so.

"There are two contemplated changes of magnitude in Japan—from a fish and rice diet to a more solid one of meat and other articles, which this country is in a favored condition to supply, and from wearing cotton to woolen garments.

"In woolen cloths it is only a question of time until California will find herself unable to meet the demand. Already the manufacturers and shippers of the Middle Western States are beginning to make arrangements with San Francisco merchants for a share of this Asiatic trade. San Francisco is bound to be the center of trade with the Orient."

VENEZUELAN TREATY SENT.

Will Be Placed Before the Senate At Once.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—An unsignd copy of the Venezuelan treaty was sent to Caracas for information of the Ministry a fortnight ago, and a Spanish translation of the treaty, signed by Sir Julian Pauncefote and Senor Andrade, was mailed on the 7th inst. and will reach Caracas on Saturday of this week. It will be laid by President Crespo before the Venezuelan Senate on Monday next. The treaty will thus reach a vote on Saturday, the 20th inst. All the advices frim Caracas indicate its approval by the Senate by a practically unanimous vote.

Pending the final decision of the arbitratirs diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Venezuela, which have been suspended for a term of years, will be renewed.

SUGAR FROM CUBA

New Plantation Incorporated in Albany, New York

NEW YORK, March 19.—From the Narcisa Sugar Company, incorporated at Albany on Wednesday, the following statement is issued by Juan M. Ceballos:

The Narcisa Sugar Company was formed with the object of taking a large sugar plantation near Caibarien, Cuba. The estate has a capacity of turning out 100,000 bags of sugar and controls about thirty-five acres of land. A year or two ago, before the insurrection of Cuba, it was worth $1,000,000, based on its earning capacity. The company has no intention of refining sugar, but to send the raw goods here by direct shipment from their own docks. The officers have not been elected yet.

Asks Hofemeyer to Lead.

CAPETOWN, March 15—The Africkander Bund has passed a resolution expressing regret on account of the apathy displayed by the Executive Committee of Parliament in opposition to Cecil Rhodes, and inviting Hofemeyer to resume the leadership.

MYSTERIOUS MISSION.

Steamer Kaena Sails Quietly Out of the Harbor.

(From Monday's Daily.)

At 5 p. m. Saturday the little I. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kaena, in command of Captain Macauley, slid quietly away from the Inter-Island wharf without blowing her whistle, and put off in the direction of Kauai. At 6 o'clock she was out of sight, and people on the wharves were set to wondering what it all meant.

At 9 o'clock the police boat, with 10 or 12 policemen, in command of Marshal Brown, and all armed to the teeth, put out from the Railroad wharf and slid quietly away in the direction of Kalihi.

After that, all is a mystery. It is rumored, however, that police headquarters had been informed of opium on Kauai, and that the Kaena, being a boat that can cruise around in shallow places, was chosen for the expedition. It is also rumored that the Kaena started out with only Captain Macauley and the crew as a blind, and that after dark she returned and met the Marshal and the police officers at a place agreed on off Kalihi.

Last night it was whispered about that the information of opium was from Maui, and that that was the Kaena's destination. If the little steamer went past Diamond Head, Charlie Peterson didn't see her.

That the Kaena is out on business bent seems to be proven by the fact that she took on board enough provisions to last 20 men 10 days.

THE DUTY OF MAN

Where There is no Vision, People Perish.

Devotion to Commercial Interests and Self Culture Provokes Decay.

"Where There is No Vision, People Perish," was the subject of Rev. Douglas P. Birnie's discourse at Central Union Church yesterday morning. The application of the text was not made to the church member only, or to the individual. The nation, as made up of individuals whose characteristics are shortsightedness and selfishness, is bound to totter and fall, unless the vision is expanded, unless the idea of living only for today and for selfish interests gives place to a care for the future and for the welfare of mankind. As members of society, as a people, we owe a duty to our neighbor. It cannot be paid by a mere desire to benefit humanity, or by an expression of good will only. We must look to the future, we must enlarge our vision. If for no other motive than the selfsh one of self-preservation, the individual owes a duty to his neighbor.

The general theme of the sermon was that achievement and long life demand vision. Success in life depends upon something more than activity, something more than an attention to details. There must be at the same time a sensitiveness to eternal realities, a sublime vision of duty, to avoid which invites retrogression and disaster, oftentimes postponed, but inevitable.

If history has taught one thing more than others in the rise and fall of nations, it is the workings of the sociological problem, the relation and the duty of the individual and the nation to the rest of the world. Vision is absolutely necessary for strong and active living. Providence, translated literally, means the vision ahead, the foresight. The ancient Greek limited his range of vision, he imagined himself entirely self-sufficient, and the rest of the world were to him barbarians. Yet these same barbarians rose up and wiped the Greek and his civilization off the face of the earth. The Socratic philosophy was "know thyself." It offered no way of overcoming the evils which man found by this introspection, and the result we know. History shows a succession of ditches of disaster filled with the blind who were lead by the blind. The saviors of people have been their stars.

There is a distinction made between the wilfully blind and the ignorantly blind, yet the result is disaster. The heavenly vision and the true relation of man to man is through Christ alone. Paul declared that he was not blind to the heavenly vision. Man must look within, he must know himself. The sight which he gets of himself by carefully and honestly looking at the mirror of the Gospels enables him to see not only his sins, but the way to overcome them. This accurate vision is essential to strong life, and it keeps him from disaster. Man's vision of his God, a loving, living righteous reality is revealed in the word Christ as the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit.

The individual's obligation is to his fellow. He must ask himself, who is my neighbor, and what do I owe him? My neighbor is the man who needs something. It is my duty to give him something, to pay him what I owe him. The solution of race differences, of class feeling and of the whole soul problem is the spirit of the brotherhood of man as illustrated in the self-sacrificing life of Christ.

If a man or a nation wishes to live a strong, pure and helpful life, it is not by doing specific things or thinking certain things. He must stand in the presence of God, in whose sight all men are equal. The man who is content with self-culture is in the pathway of retrogression which leads to disaster.

The nation that is content to figure upon a commercial basis alone, it provokes decay. If it is wrapped up in itself and loses sight to the eternal relations, internal disturbances are sure to result, and the nation at war with itself must in the end be overcome by some powerful external force.

Two years ago R. J. Warren, a druggist at Pleasant Brook, N. Y., bought a small supply of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. He sums up the result as follows: "At that time the goods were unknown in this section; today Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is a household word." It is the same in hundreds of communities. Where ever the good qualities of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy become known the people will have nothing else. For sale by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., wholesale agents for Hawaiian Islands.

The Czar has caused the formation of three committees to receive contributions of money in aid of the sufferers from the Indian famine. These committees are established at Moscow, St. Petersburg and Odessa.

HAND KERCHIEFS A hundred dozen hemstitched handkerchiefs for ladies are ready for your inspection today. Handsome swiss embroidery on every one, the daintiest and prettiest designs imaginable. We bought them at a third off.

So may you.

Pretty ones at 75 cents each
Prettier at $1
Prettiest at $1.25

Cotton hemstitched from 25 cents to 40. You never saw as good for double the money.

Linen hemstitched, plain with narrow borders. 25 to 50 cents.

COVERT CLOTH, the American translation of the foreign woolens. Pretty and good for many purposes. Half dozen shades, and material cannot be distinguished from woolen, except by handling it.

Cheviots, 8 yards $1
Henriettas, 7 yards $1

Not much of this sort. None at all if you're late.

B. F. Ehlers & Co.

WAVERLEY BLOCK.

If You Were About To Go By

To go buy a Bicycle, don't do so until you first know it were wise to give OURS the "go by." Why we sell so many Bicycles is no mystery, for the names "Rambler," "Columbia," and "Stearns" are known to every one who knows what the word Bicycle means, and about everybody in the Islands knows that we are the agents for these three leading makes.

We will not say much about the "Stearns" this time, as the lot of '97 wheels which left New York on February 10th, did not catch the "Australia," and you do not want to hear about a wheel you cannot see, so we will tell you about them when they get here. But if you want a pretty mount, something up to date, come in and see our '97 "Columbias" and "Ramblers;" but come quick, as we have sold over half of the lot just received, and we are sure to be out of both makes before we can get a good look at them ourselves.

We will have just forty-four (44) bicycles on the "Australia" when she gets here on March 30th, and from that on we don't think anybody will go by to buy a wheel because we have not got the stock to show them.

Our "Columbias" this year, as well as our "Ramblers," are fitted with the well-known G. & J. tires. This tire has proved to be the best one ever used in these Islands, and if you get the genuine G. & J. tire you get what you need for this climate and our roads. The genuine G. & J. tire is sold by the "Rambler" Agency here, and is fitted to wheels we order. You can get tires that are said to be G. & J. and look just the same, but you won't want more than one pair; looks don't wear, you know.

Points of interest to you will be the way the spokes are fastened on the "Columbias," the new special seat and the handles and grips on the Ladies' "Ramblers;" in fact, you will find lots to interest you, and you are welcome to examine any wheel to your heart's content, even if you have no idea of buying. We have just added largely to our stock of sundries—such as Lamps, Bells, Luggage Carriers, Bike Stands, Enamels, etc.—and we can fit you out with about anything you need.

FOR THE BEST of everything in the wheeling line, go to

E. O. HALL & SON, Ld.

Agents for "Rambler," "Columbia" and "Stearns" Bicycles.

HOLLISTER & CO.

Tobacconists,

Cor. Fort & Merchant Sts.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

Havana Cigars

FROM THE FACTORIES OF

La Intimidad,
La Espanola,
La Africana,
Henry Clay & Bock & Co.

California Fertilizer Works

OFFICE: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.
FACTORIES: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.
J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS AND PURE BONE MEAL.

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Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, ⟨A⟩ FERTILIZERS,
NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,
FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC.

☞ Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salts.

No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market.

The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation.

The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept Constantly on Hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

The Pacific Hardware Co. Ld, have added largely to their stock of goods by late arrivals - and as always, are giving their customers full value for their money.

"Universal Stoves are the best and sell on arrival - An invoice at hand and another on the way.

Revere Garden Hose, "Granite", has no equal.

New Ideal Sewing Mach's, are guaranteed -

The Cyclone Wind mill - "Survival of the fittest."

A few years test has put competitors out of the field - orders follow faster than they can be filled - New Goods all around at Lowest Prices.

Write for Samples

And Compare Prices!

We have a country order department that will attend to your wants and save you anywhere from 25 to 5 0 cents on every dollar.

NEW GOODS

Are coming forward by every steamer and are being "Distributed all over the Islands."

A single yard or article at wholesale prices.

Queen Street, Honolulu. **L. B. KERR**

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

TUESDAY.....APRIL 6, 1897.

THE JAPANESE ATTITUDE.

Mr. Thurston has not, we believe, made proper distinctions, in his comments on the attitude of the Japanese toward these Islands. The people of Japan regard the place as a financial Paradise, and very naturally they desire to see it annexed to Japan. This sentiment is perfectly manifest in the press, and in the common talk of the farming class. Any land which will bring the common laborer an average of five hundred per cent. in wages, must be fascinating indeed, and if there are no obstacles in the way, an ownership of such land would be very desirable. There is, therefore, a general desire on the part of Japanese people to possess Hawaii, but not for any political purpose. It is regarded only as a source of profit, just as we regard an island with guano deposits.

The Government of Japan, on the contrary, has studiously, carefully, and honestly abstained from taking any measures whatever towards securing any political control of these Islands. It has accepted the unwritten agreement of the great Powers that "Hawaii belongs to the United States." Any one who asserts the contrary has not closely studied the situation. In these eventful days, let us stand on the facts, if they are to be obtained. Every movement made by us on lines that are not truthful injures our cause. A false statement is like a nail dropped into the machinery.

The Government of Japan has been, and is, more friendly to us than we are aware. It does not lose its temper, when we, in our fear, cry out: "No more Japanese immigration." It says to us clamly: "You urged this immigration. You are prospering by it today. If we recalled our people, you would soon go to the wall. Now, frightened at your own acts, scared at your own wholesale importation of our laborers, you suddenly shut down the door arbitrarily, and then tell the people of the United States that we, the Government of Japan, want to annex you. Is this fair?"

Moreover, it may say: "If the emigration of our people to your Islands tends to prevent their Americanization, you are perfectly justified in lawfully preventing it, and in telling the American people that our people are swamping you, and you have the right to ask their instant and powerful aid in making their civilization dominant. We will go so far as to even aid you in suffering from the consequences of your reckless immigrations of the past: you can't have the cake and eat it, too. If you have five Japanese for one American on the Islands, brought by your own agency, don't accuse us of 'sinister purposes,' etc. If human beings count in this world, you must accept it, sooner or later, as a political fact. If you fear an inundating wave of our people, meet it boldly, frankly, and with statesmanship. It is nothing to us if every Japanese in Hawaii returned home. But, understand this, when you yourselves create a raging thirst among our people for the wine and honey of your Islands, it is not an easy matter for us, the Government, to remove that thirst."

Neither Mr. Hatch, as our Minister in Washington, nor Mr. Thurston, as a friend of annexation, would for a moment, place the Japanese matter in a false light. It simply will not pay to do so, and they know it.

But the silent invasion of the Japanese is really much more to be feared than any open pressure by the Government itself in that direction. Our present hand-to-mouth policy, owing to a dividend public sentiment, encourages the silent invasion, and has pitched us into a sea of trouble. But there will be hand lines thrown out, and we shall, perhaps, escape only with ducking.

THE JUNE RACES.

From the way the signs are pointing just at the present time, there is every evidence that the time honored Eleventh of June races may go by default this year. Just what are the causes of the unusual apathy displayed this year we are unable to state; possibly they are too numerous to mention. But whatever the causes, the effect is apparent, and something should be done to stir up the public. We know of no reason why the time honored custom of celebrating the Eleventh of June should die out. There are many people in this country who enjoy honest horse racing, and they are waiting anxiously for some word of encouragment from those usually having a hand in this holiday event. Certainly Honolulu has never gone "racing crazy," the crowds gathered at the track are always orderly and so far as the general public is aware, the contests are won on the merits of good horse flesh, and good training.

If differences of opinion exist, regarding the management of previous events, it is time the factions, if factions there are, should get together and reach some compromise that will result in making the day a success. If it is money that is wanted, that problem might soon to be solved. We are not aware that those who usually take the leading part at the races are short of funds. We understand there are plenty of good horses in the country, and if the men who have the management of affairs will take a personal active interest in seeing to it that races are won on the merits of horses, they may be sure of a good attendance.

It has been maintained in the United States that horse races cannot be kept up without the pool box and gambling ring. Possibly there are those who feel that our strict laws have killed the sport here. Such an idea ought never be allowed to gain a foothold. There is no prettier or more exciting sport in the whole category than trotting and running races and we do not believe the time has come when Hawaii must admit that the Eleventh of June races must be given up, simply because our people will not submit to the infusion of degrading influences that accompany such events in other countries.

MORE RELIGIOUS DIFFERENCES.

The Scotch Presbyterians threaten to make it "hot" for Rev. John Watson (Ian Maclaren). He is too liberal, and, they say, hungers for the alligator pears of Unitarianism. So there soon may be another great Church scandal, and the soiled linen of theology will be washed before the scoffing multitude. These side fights of the Church militant impede the movements of this grand army, and make a general destruction of tempers.

The Scotch Presbyterian Church has already been rent and torn by the Robertson Smith dispute, with the result that the gulf of difference is wider than ever and the laymen are all at sea about the "truth," and the Presbyterian Church of America has been badly shaken up by the "Briggs" controversy, which shows that the Christian navigators have not yet fully agreed upon their charts, or made their soundings, or set up the light houses. This, however, will all come in due time.

The New York Herald, a secular newspaper, has recently published a long and interesting article by Rev. William Hayes Ward, D. D., the editor of the Independent, on the construction and analysis of the Bible. He is recognized as one of the best scholars in Biblical history. He tells the layman that the Books of Ruth, Jonah and Daniel belong to "the category of religious romance." At the same time, he asserts, as he always has, the divine "inspiration" of the Bible.

The publication of such an article in a great secular daily is the best proof that the distinction between religious and secular papers is only artificial. In a really wholesome literature, all life is one. All forces act together. The brain or soul has neither religious or secular side. The right cannot be put into irrigating ditches and switched off in to a religious field or a secular field. The secular press is gradually entering the field of the religious press, because it is natural to do so. Religion is becoming more attractive than it has been. Its repellant aspects, presented by men, are gradually disappearing. Heretofore the inquirer has been commanded to take only certain paths. As he moved he was always confronted with severe notices: "Keep off the grass," "Turn to the right," "Don't pick the flowers," "Read the regulations." These notices are either being removed or are stolen by adventuresome persons.

It is often said that it is the secular, and not the religious press, which truly indicates the actual Christian civilization of men. Should it not be the other way? Who will lead the laymen out of the darkness?

T. S. K. ON LABOR.

The communication of our Kohala friend presents to good advantage the mercenary side of the labor question. We do not deny that the sugar industry has made the islands what they are today. We also hold that the Reciprocity Treaty has done not a little to make the sugar industry what it is today. Having received a good share of the benefits which both countries have derived from that treaty, we further assert that, in the selection of labor, this country is in honor bound to have a greater consideration for the white man If this consideration is not forthcoming, the people of the United States are liable to be heard from.

This last is a concise statement of the question which will probably appeal more directly to our mercenary friend, since he must appreciate the value of United States friendship. But there is another selfish side of the affair as well. Our correspondent tells of the possibilities of financial bankruptcy. Has he no thought for what we might call the bankruptcy of citizenship? In what light does he view the future citizenship of the country when we are filling in the foundations of the future with Asiatic mortar? What is to be the outcome of the course he hopes the industrial ship will continue to steer? He must see that by taking in thousands of laborers from "a race of people who are now recognized by all civilized powers of the world, as belonging to the great family of nations" we are laying the foundation for a condition of affairs not altogether desirable to the citizen of the United States. If he accepts these laborers as equal to himself, he has only to scan the last census to see where the white man will land in the course of time.

Possibly our friend will say that he will have gone from the stage of action when the white man has become the under dog. That is just what too many of the "practical" men of today are saying, and that is just why the theorizers who look beyond the end of their own selfish noses are seeking to stir the people to serious thought. The question is, Are we building our industrial structure so that the sugar crops for the next ten years will be harvested to advantage, or are we building for a higher civilization?

There is a more important phase of this problem which our correspondent seems not to have given a second thought. We know it is disagreeable for some men to contemplate the employment of labor that cannot be handled by the whip and spur methods of our present contract system. It was unpleasant for the planters of the South to contemplate the abolition of slave labor. We, however, are not as strongly intrenched as the Southerner. As one of the weak nations of the world, we have to consider the possibility of the laborer eventually owning the soil. Our mercenary friend looks for the continued supremacy of the white men. Of course, this will continue until the yellow men begin to realize the possibilities of numerical strength.

Our correspondent tells us that Asiatics are employed on the farms of California. He probably has not heard that the Labor Bureau of California has been steadily at work replacing Asiatics with white men. This has been done in sections where "practical trials" of white labor have been made previously and failed. A gradual change is being brought about, however, and prices are not being raised to such a degree that the cost of production forestalls profitable returns to the farmer.

The changes the "theorizers" ask for are not to be brought about in a day. Success will not come until numerous "practical" failures have been made. All this we recognize. But that failure will be the final outcome, we will not admit. The proof is not to be had in this country, to show that we are doing the country a great wrong by advocating a larger portion of white labor leaven in Hawaii's industrial dough dish.

OUR WASHINGTON REPRESENTATIVE.

These are days which bring anxiety to all classes. The merchants and planters are anxious about the sugar question. The annexationists are anxious about what the coming events will be. Even the Royalists are anxious about something or other. This anxiety causes irritation and a disposition to find fault and blame somebody.

Even our official representatives in Washington are blamed or criticized by some people, who are impatient at what they call the "long delay," and persuade themselves that it can be shortened, if Mr. Hatch and Mr. Hastings will "do more work." Most men interested in a matter and kept in ignorance of its situation or outcome fret at delay, and become suspicious that the right thing is not being done. If Mr. Hatch and Mr. Hastings should send a daily report of their labors, official and private, on behalf of the interests they represent, we have not the slightest hesitation in saying that every one who believes in their immediate mission would be thoroughly satisfied. It is hardly expedient that these gentlemen make public these matters.

Bullock, in his History of the Confederate Navy, says the friends of the Southern cause in England, instead of trusting to the leaders, demanded news of the progress of events, and then, in pure simplicity, gave it away to the emissaries of the enemy. Our representatives are doing constantly, in season and out of season, most arduous, disagreeable brain-taxing work in a manly, straightforward manner. But they do not, for the amusement of our own little public, rush to the house tops and proclaim it every hour.

However successful they may be, they will find out, if they have not already found it out, that public gratitude is an article in very limited supply. This is the sad and conclusive testimony of statesmen everywhere. But there is always this saving clause, that there are always a few thoughtful persons in every community, who have the foresight and appreciate good work. Such men carry in the button hole the flower of gratitude, which is the most delicate and sweetly perfumed flower of a refined civilization. Neither Mr. Hatch or Mr. Hastings are asking for "bouttonieres" yet.

BROADER VISION NEEDED.

Rev. Mr. Birnie drew the attention of his congregation on Sunday morning to a line of thought that is particularly pertinent to the present day. To one who views the situation in this country with a calm and dispassionate eye, the tendency of the majority seems to be so intently "practical," that comparatively little thought is given to the resultant of the many conflicting forces constantly at work to shape the destiny of the people of this land. Business men are holding their noses to the grindstone of present financial emergency and benefit. They are inclined to take the position that the future will take care of itself, that there is no necessity of crossing a bridge till they get to it. They say, "everything is all right today, why should it not continue so?"

On the part of the majority there has been a supreme lack of "vision" as expressed in Mr. Birnie's text. When anyone has sought to open up a view of the possibilities of the future he is immediately stamped as a whimiseal theorizer. We may qualify this statement a little perhaps. Bright views are always accepted, but disagreeable facts must be dealt with gingerly if the popular will is to be satisfied. It may be said that in this mercantile age Hawaii is no worse than any other country. We do not deny this, but it is not a valid excuse.

Not many years ago there were those who openly declared that the tendency of our industrial system was to increase the power of the Asiatic. They were laughed at. Later, converts were made to the belief. Today the believers are numerous, but there are mighty few who want to put their shoulder to the wheel and inaugurate measures that will change the course of affairs. We need today not alone men of vision but men of action, more especially progressive action: men whose vision extends beyond the pleasant light shed by the almighty dollar.

Among the "list of books no longer on the shelves" in the Carnegie Free Library, of Pittsburgh, Pa., are those of Horatio Alger, Martha Finley, May Agnes Fleming, A. C. Gunther, Mrs. Mary J. Holmes, E. P. Roe, Mrs. Southworth, Marion Harland, and Augusta J. Evans. These books, says the Nation, are regarded as "voluminous purveyors for the vacant mind." It is singular, perhaps, that the works of E. P. Roe are so regarded. They have had an enormous sale. Each one carried a moral with it, and the readers are of the class who don't like to call things by their right names. They reject a "novel," but a "story with a moral" is acceptable. But people, who are really good, now wish to see some brain work in literature and demand better work.

When the last American Presidental campaign was fairly opened numerous papers in the United States congratulated the country upon the fact that the leading candidates were men of unquestioned personal integrity. We do not know why such a fuss should be made of this fact. Public men are expected to be honest and to do their duty whatever the strength of the forces arrayed against them. The character of the comment made upon both Mr. McKinley and Mr. Bryan was such as to reflect discredit upon the record of men who had fought the Presidential battle in former years. It was an inference not merited. Many Americans asked whether the political conditions had reached a point where honest, trustworthy men in politics were the exception rather than the rule. In this day and generation the people expect public men to be prompted by the highest motives, never to be swerved from the path of duty by any influence, however powerful it may be.

According to the Louisiana Planter, Mr. Wilson's selection as Secretary of Agriculture was due to his superior knowledge of sugar beet culture. At the Iowa Experiment Station extensive experiments have been carried on to determine under what conditions the sugar beet can best be raised by farmers seeking a better return for their labor. It is said that President McKinley is deeply impressed with the possibilities of the sugar beet as a factor in relieving the depression in the agricultural States of the West. "And when Professor Wilson was called to Canton for an interview with the President, it was understood that Mr. McKinley had this particular subject under discussion." If this is true, it is not surprising that the Louisiana planters are discussing what is to become of them if cane sugars are made to bow the knee to the beet sugar factors. From this standpoint it looks as if the beet sugar men held the long end of the lever. We have only to wait to see what we shall see.

"A general misunderstanding" seems to be about as good a title as can be found for the call of the officers of the National Guard upon the Cabinet. We can hardly imagine that any member of the Cabinet would knowingly refuse any officials or committee of officials a proper hearing. The difficulty seems to be in the matter of time and place. We would suggest that officers of the National Guard investigate the matter thoroughly before taking serious offense on account of their failure to meet the Cabinet at what they believed was the appointed hour.

New Hilo Lumber Yard.

Hackfeld & Co. will, through their representative, Mr. Rodick, close a contract for the lease of a lot on lower Front street, with 250 feet frontage, belonging to Mrs. Jules Richardson. The lot is to be used as a lumber yard, and will be opened for business about July 1st. A reduction in the prices of lumber is promised and a complete stock is to be constantly on hand.—Hawaii Herald.

Merit Talks

"Merit talks" the intrinsic value of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Merit in medicine means the power to cure. Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses actual and unequalled curative power and therefore it has true merit. When you buy Hood's Sarsaparilla, and take it according to directions, to purify your blood, or cure any of the many blood diseases, you are morally certain to receive benefit. The power to cure is there. You are not trying an experiment. It will make your blood pure, rich and nourishing, and thus drive out the germs of disease, strengthen the nerves and build up the whole system.

Severe Case of Dyspepsia

"I suffered from dyspepsia 20 years. I had a feeling as though there was a lump in my stomach. I did not dare to eat meat or warm bread, very few vegetables, for fear of the great distress food caused me. I experienced relief right after commencing to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. My appetite increased, I gained in general health and strength. I can eat almost anything now without discomfort. Although I had been an invalid for twenty years, I can truthfully say that I am better than for a long time. I never weighed so much in my life." MRS. EMILY F. BUMP, 45 Portland Street, Middleboro, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

HOBRON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.

WRATHY OFFICERS

Say They Were Snubbed in Executive Building.

RESULT OF MISUNDERSTANDING

Meeting Postponed and Officers Not Notified.

Major Potter Explains the Matter. Engagement Set For Monday.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

And now comes a still greater difference between the Volunteers and the Government. As announced a few days ago, the kicks on the part of members of the military, who have been denied positions in the Government, have been so long and so hard that it was deemed advisable to have a committee wait on the Minister of Foreign affairs, who is practically the head of the Army, and see what could be done to bring the supporters and officials in closer touch with each other.

Through Col. J. H. Fisher a meeting was arranged for yesterday at 2 p. m., and on Thursday the various members were officially notified. At that hour Colonel Fisher, Major McLeod, Captains White, McCarthy and Murray visited the Executive building, expecting to meet both President Dole and Minister Cooper. At the top of the stairs they were met by Major Potter, secretary of the Foreign Office, who inquired their errand, and when told, he replied that "the Minister will see you at 12 o'clock on Monday." The committee paused long enough for Colonel Fisher to make a remark, and then filed down stairs.

Capt. Oscar White was seen later in the day and questioned regarding his position with Co. B. It was during a conversation on this subject that the other matter cropped out. In answer to a question regarding his candidacy for captaincy of B Company, Captain White said:

"I have business matters which interfere with my giving the militia as much of my attention as in the past, and for other reasons I have decided to withdraw, and under no consideration will I stand for election on Tuesday. My commission expired today, and I will not command the company again. I do not think the men who have given so much time to the service as the militia have, received proper consideration from the Government officials, nor do I feel that the employes of the Government have given the militia the support that is its due.

"The Government, for instance, gives the men a task, anything, and, for example, let us suppose that it is to walk 30 miles a week. After a while a lot of superannuated men, varying in age from 30 to 65 years, say the walk is too much for them. The Government provides a bus, and the old boys get aboard and march in the procession. Then some others, who feel first rate, say there is no reason why they should not ride, and another bus is provided, and more boys get aboard. In time those in the walking line get tired and are ready to give up.

"That is only a simile; here is the fact: We went into the militia to support the Government. Many of our men are able and willing to work, but are not given a show, but they keep in the ranks, ready to be called on at any time. To keep their clerks within the requirements of the regulations, the Government organizes a Citizens' Guard, a Sharpshooters' Company and a Mounted Reserve, and they are the busses the superannuated young men of 20 odd years and upwards ride in rather than walk with the soldiers. It has happened so often that Government clerks drop out of the militia and join the "rest cures" that we decided to ask the Government to take some action. Our treatment at the Foreign Office today gave us very little encouragement.

"You had not heard of it? Then you had better be told, for the members of the committee do not feel very cheerful over it. We were notified to call on the President and Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the time set for the meeting was 2 o'clock. We went there, and were told by Major Potter to call on Monday. Colonel Fisher said: 'The members of the committee are business men, and they have left their offices to see the Minister of the President. Our time is as valuable to us as their's is to them, and if we are not to be seen now, you can say to Minister Cooper that the meeting is indefinitely postponed.'

"Major Potter went into the Minister's office and we went down the stairs. When we reached the first landing Major Potter emerged from the room and called to us: 'The Minister says you can come in now, if you want to.' But we didn't want to, and we do not intend to. Colonel Fisher's remarks, when this message came, were beautifully expressive. What the result will be I do not know. The officers are naturally disgusted. As I will soon be out of the service, it makes very little difference to me, except that I do not care to be snubbed."

Maj. George McLeod was suffering from a severe headache when spoken to by the reporter.

"I have not much to say about it," he remarked. "The slight, insult, or whatever you may call it, dumbfounded me. We are business men, and have something to do besides running up to the Executive building, only to be sent away like a lot of school boys. I have since been told that President Dole was out at Diamond Head and didn't feel like coming in, and that he notified the Minister of Foreign Affairs yesterday. With a telephone in the office, it would have been an easy matter for the clerks to have notified us, but they were, evidently, too tired.

"When we arrived at the building we were told to come again on Monday at noon, and the President and Minister of Foreign Affairs would see us. No explanation was given us as to why we could not be received today. The way I feel just now I do not think I will bother about going again. We were asked to make the call to confer with these officials regarding the Government clerks who decline to join the militia, but enjoy the membership in the "rest corps." We wanted to talk, too, about the militiamen who want work under the Government, but who cannot get it. We didn't set the time—we arranged our time to suit theirs—and then they forgot we were alive. We feel insulted over the matter, but I do not care to give my opinion as to the outcome."

"Maj. George C. Potter, secretary of the Foreign Office, when seen last night, expressed himself as surprised to learn that there should be such a tempest in a teapot.

"I knew nothing of an engagement for today; did not know it had been arranged. I heard the President and Minister of Foreign Affairs talking on Thursday, and as the President left, Minister Cooper instructed me to notify the committee of officers that the President would meet them at noon Monday. I thought there would be ample time on Saturday to deliver the message to Colonel Fisher, not knowing, as I have said, that a prior date had been fixed. Minister Cooper told me today, after the committee had gone, that he thought I knew of the other arrangements. There was no intention on the Minister's part or mine to insult the committee. I will see Colonel Fisher on Saturday, as I have been requested by Minister Cooper, and let him fix the hour that will be convenient for them to call. I understand the President set it for noon, because he thought the members of the committee would find that the most convenient. Colonel Fisher intimated to me, as he was leaving, that he could not call again. Well, if that is his intention, I suppose the matter is at an end. So far as grievances go, the only one I can think of is that regarding clerks belonging to organizations other than the militia."

(From Monday's Daily.)

There was a meeting of the staff and field officers of the N. G. H. yesterday, at which Lieutenant-Colonel Fisher, Maj. G. F. McLeod, Captains Smith, Murray, Camara, Lieutenants Bergstrom, Klemme, Kekamano and Jacobsen were present. The object of the meeting was to review the action of the Executive in breaking an appointment with a committee of the military on Friday last.

Throughout the meeting there were many expressions of dissatisfaction among the officers on account of what they considered was an insult. Several of the officers were willing to put the blame on Major Potter for not delivering Minister Cooper's message, but Captain Murray straightened that out by saying he had received inside information which convinced him that Major Potter was innocent.

Captain Camara held a cast-iron opinion that the Government cared nothing about the Volunteers, and this being the case, he could see no reason why any committee should go tagging after the Executive.

Another officer said he was satisfied the Government did not want any more volunteers. It was Captain White's opinion, and this had spread among the members of B Company until they had become demoralized and took no further interest in the militia. He could not speak authoritatively, but he believed this was the case with the men in D Company. To encourage the men, considerable expense was necessary, and the money had to come from the pockets of the officers. If any support was given by the Government or any appreciation of the services of the Volunteers, it would be a different matter.

Major McLeod's feelings had changed somewhat. The day the committee called at the Foreign Office, the officers had waited for 10 minutes in the room between that used by the President and the one in which Minister Cooper was then sitting. The door to the Minister's room was open and the committee was in plain sight. When Major Potter told them that the Minister would see them on Monday, he was rather dumbfounded, and the whole affair seemed such a large joke that he had laughed himself into a headache. On Saturday, however, reaction set in, and he realized to the fullest extent, the snub that had been thrust upon them. The more he thought of the matter the more angry he got. He saw no more reason now why some attention should not have been paid to them by the Minister than he did on Saturday. At this moment a bicyclist rode down Richard street, and the rumbling of the wheels completely drowned the Major's remarks. Those officers who sat next to him say the expressions weer real nice.

Lieutenant-Colonel Fisher was called upon for his views. He stated that "Minister Cooper had called upon him Saturday to ascertain what 'beautifully expressive' words he had used as he left the Foreign Office on Friday. It was so long between Friday and Saturday that he had forgotten some of them. But," continued the speaker, "I told him all I could think of, and he was willing to let it go at that. The Minister told me that it was all through a misunderstanding. The Executive, he said, would be glad to meet us, and it is for us to decide today whether or not we will accept the amended invitation to confer. So far as I am concerned (just here the clanging of the church bells confused the Colonel so that his voice could not be heard). But if you are willing to overlook the matter of Friday, I will abide by the will of the majority."

In the matter of work for the unemployed members of the N. G. H., one officer said there was no use trying to secure it. He knew of a number of competent men who had put in their applications, but nothing had been heard from them. He made the statement, also, that he knew where men had paid to retain their positions in the Government. Considerable discussion followed this charge, and it is probable that it will be thoroughly investigated.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

The President and committee from the National Guard have met, and from the very meager reports at hand, the military gents seem to have the long end of the gate receipts. As is the custom in most matters connected with the Government, the case was conducted on strictly Vanderbiltian methods.

The meeting was called for 2 o'clock, and the officers were interviewed by the President and made statements to him for more than two hours. After they had departed, several of them were importuned by an Advertiser reporter for a statement, but without success. Major McLeod refused to supply any information, because he had promised President Dole that he would not talk for publication. Captain McCarthy refused to talk on general principles; Captain Murray dodged the reporters by going to Punahou. Lieutenant Jacobsen said: "So many men were talking at once that he really forgot what was said."

Altogether, there was an air of secrecy prevailing, but as is always the case, "one man has a friend and that man another." In that way it was learned that the result of the interview was entirely satisfactory to the military. The misunderstanding of Friday was delightfully patched up, and President Dole listened with a great deal of interest to the statements made. He intimated that the Government fully appreciated the value of the services of the militia, and always had. Some of the charges made by the committee were entirely new to him, and he would use his influence to have the matters of which they complained rectified. It is reported that the President gave it as his opinion that the kick was just. As to the matter of Government employes joining the "rest corps," the committee suggested that the best remedy for that evil would be the establishing of an age limit. It was decided to make a proposition to the Government, providing that no Government employe under 40 should be eligible to membership in either the Citizens' Guard, Sharpshooters or Mounted Reserve. This seemed to meet with the approval of the President.

Whatever decision was arrived at will be communicated to the members of the N. G. H. at the company meetings.

CAPT. M'STOCKER OBJECTS.

Thinks the Citizens Guard as Good as Militia.

Deputy Collector McStocker fails to appreciate Captain White's remarks about the Citizens' Guard. He had read in the Advertiser on Saturday, and wondered at the Captain's comparison's between a bus line and the Citizens' Guard.

"Although considerable, and to my mind unnecessary, feeling appears to exist," he said yesterday, "in the minds of some of the militia regarding the matter, I consider the present discussion unwise. I think loose and careless talk has been indulged in, according to your report, by Captain White, which should not be allowed to pass without criticism.

"I refer particularly to Captain White's bus story. I cannot understand how Captain White, having the knowledge he has of the affairs, can make this statement and fling the sneer he does at an organization whose value—not expense—to the Government is equal with any. The Citizens' Guard was organized by the Board of Officers of the Annexation Club in 1893 for the purpose of bringing into service foreign members of the club not enrolled in the militia. Permission was sought of the Government to so organize and, against the wishes of the then military dignitaries, the request was granted. Some of the now kicking military officers being members of the Guard.

"That the Government was wise in allowing this organization and trusting to its support and the efficiency of the men, their prompt response to a call and the faithful performance of duty in January, 1895, proves. Still, I am willing that the Government shall decide. I prefer that the other matters under discussion remain in abeyance, but, in answer to your question, I certainly do think the Citizens' Guard is as much service to the Government as the militia."

LYMAN RICHARDS WILLISTON.

Death of Well Known Son of Hawaii.

Mr. Williston passed away at his home at 15 Berkeley St., Old Cambridge, Mass., on the evening of March 7th. He was born at Lahaina, Maui, Nov. 7th, 1830, being the youngest and only surviving son of the Rev. William Richards, the pioneer missionary at Lahaina, and aftewards Minister of Public Instruction, from whom Richards street was named. Having accompanied his parents to America in 1836-7, he was adopted in his seventh year by the eminent Samuel Williston of Easthampton, Mass., together with his older sister Harriet Keopulani, now the widow of the late President Wm. Clark of the State Agricultural College at Amherst. Mr. Williston educated his adopted son at Amherst College, two years in Germany, and then at Andover Theol. Seminary, where he graduated in 1857.

Lyman Williston adopted Rationalistic views in Germany, which debarred him from a promised professorship in Amherst College. He became eminent as an Educator, being Master of Cambridge High School from 1857 to 1862, and again from 1870 to 1879, in the intervening establishing and conducting the Berkeley St. School for girls. From 1880 to 1884 he was one of the supervisors of the Boston public schools, and from 1884 to 1891 was Master of the Girls' Latin School in Boston, then resigning on account of ill health. Although for some time feeble, his death came suddenly.

The deceased leaves a widow, three sons, and five daughters. He was uncle to Miss Grace L. Brewer, formerly of Kawaiahao Seminary, who was also niece of Justice Brewer of the Supreme Court, and granddaughter of Rev. W. Richards. Her sister Mary Brewer, is an active missionary in Sivas, Turkey, where she witnessed the massacre of Armenian Christians. S. E. B.

Circuit Court News.

The deposition of P. J. Aiken, in the case of J. H. Raymond vs. the Paia Plantation Company, was filed yesterday.

James B. Castle has filed his last account as administrator of the estate of the late H. N. Castle, and was discharged yesterday.

After hearing the motion of B. Shimizu, for an order adjudging Hamanaka to be in default and debar him from filing an answer, Judge Perry has decided that the summons by publication as made in the case is void, that no legal summons has yet been made, and he declines to proceed further until proper service be made.

H. Kekalukalu et al. have withdrawn their exceptions and motion for a new trial in their suit against C. B. Mile et al.

James R. Holt, Jr., has filed bond as guardian of Joseph D. and James K. Holt.

Judge Perry has allowed the exceptions to the overruling of the motion for a new trial in the case of J. F. Colburn vs. C. W. Spitz.

The will of Samuel J. Bailey was offered for probate yesterday. Estate valued at $8,000.

Counsel for B. Shimizu has filed exceptions to the ruling of Judge Perry in the case against H. Hamanaka.

Notice has been filed of a motion for a new trial of the case of Gomes vs. Hawaiian Gazette Company.

The defendant's bill of exceptions in the Weedon vs. Waterhouse case was allowed by Judge Perry yesterday.

James L. P. Robinson et al, minors, through their guardian, J. O. Carter, filed an answer yesterday to the bill of complaint entered by M. P. Robinson et al. The answer admits the joint ownership and occupation as joint owners of land, known as Analii. Fourteen allegations are neither denied nor admitted.

Departed Per Monowai.

Following is the correct list of people who left by the Monowai Thursday night: Dr. Cooper and wife, J. W. Murdock, Mrs. G. H. Holden, A. F. Clark, J. H. Butler and wife, Miss Maud Harries, W. Mutch, Joseph Marsden, Chief Justice Judd and wife, Mrs. W. H. McLean and three children.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Buy your crockery at Dimond's while the low prices reign.

Three Chinamen were arrested yesterday for non-payment of taxes.

It is said that there will be a wedding at Ewa plantation in about a week or so.

United States Charge d'Affaires Ellis Mills and Mr. Porter Boyd visited the U. S. S. Marion yesterday.

Two Chinamen were arrested Sunday on the charge of conspiracy against one of their own countrymen.

James R. Holt, Sr., of Kalihi, has canceled and revoked a power of attorney given to W. F. Reynolds.

On Friday D. W. Corbett was sentenced to five years at hard labor for violation of a section in the criminal code.

H. B. M. S. Wild Swan left for Kauai about 6 p. m. yesterday with British Commissioner A. G. S. Hawes aboard. She will return on Sunday.

Mr. Sheridan, one of the editorial writers of the San Francisco Bulletin, goes to Hilo today on the Kinau. He will return to the Coast from Hilo by sailing vessel.

Henry Waterhouse & Co., agents for Laie plantation, have just ordered a large pump for the purpose of distributing the water from the wells recently sunk by the McCandless Bros.

Labor Commissioner Fitzgerald and Secretary Greene leave on the Kinau today for Hawaii. During their absence they will probably have a conversation with Manager Kay, of Kohala.

E. O. White had the misfortune of breaking his ankle while riding toward his home Friday evening. His wheel got twisted in the tram-car track and he was thrown to the ground with the result as above stated.

The Government recently opened 700 or 800 acres of land at Kawiki, Hilo, and offered it to the public under provisions of the land act for cash freeholds and right of purchase leases. The land was all taken up the first day.

There is just now a scheme on hand to build a quarter-mile bicycle track around the Makiki baseball grounds, just inside the fence. Surveys have been made, and matters will be put into operation, if the necessary funds should be forthcoming.

Ny Choy Wo Ting Feng, the new Chinese Ambassador to the United States, was a through passenger on the Gaelic. He, like all the others aboard, was not allowed to have communication with any one on shore on account of the strict quarantine.

W. H. Rickard, now visiting his daughter, Mrs. L. de L. Ward, reports the coffee in Honokaa in a most satisfactory condition. The trees are absolutely free from blight, and there is plenty of moisture. Land is being taken up by white men as fast as they can get it.

J. E. Grossman, president of the Hawaiian Coffee Planters' Association, arrived on the last Kinau, and will remain in the city over one trip. Mr. Grossman reports the condition of coffee in the Olaa district as first-class in every respect. He is making arrangements for extensive additions to the coffee areas of the plantations of which he is manager.

OUR REPUTATION

For fine watch work is widespread; but we wish to impress the few who may not yet be in line, with the necessity of sending their watches when out of order to us directly; and not first allow every tinker to ruin the watch, after which, send it to us for proper repairs.

The Cost is always more to you, after such treatment; ever so much better to send it right down to us, for we allow nothing but perfect work to leave our workshop.

You will be surprised, too, how much cheaper it will be, and how much more satisfactory to you.

Watches are securely packed in wooden boxes, and returned in the safest possible manner.

H. F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair. Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder.

40 Years the Standard.

LEWIS & CO.,

Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

LEWIS & CO.

No firm of grocers in Honolulu can sell the same quality of goods we offer and at same prices unless they buy right. We boast of our prices just as a proud mother does of her first born—they can't be beat. Nor are the goods we sell excelled in quality by any firm.

Since bringing our wares before the island public by means of printer's ink, the orders from people on the other islands have doubled in number. This means that the people are satisfied with goods and prices. We are reaching out for trade and to secure it we have goods at exceedingly low cash price. In case lots—2 dozen tins to a case—the consumer gets the benefit of wholesale prices.

Following is a partial list of goods just received from English and European markets:

Copeland's English Peas, Cod's Roes, Mackerel in Mustard Sauce, Cambridge Sausage, Teyssonneau Pate, Crosse & Blackwell's Pie Rhubarb and Jams, Boneless Sardines, Eating Chocolate, etc.

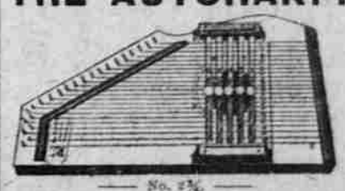
LEWIS & CO.

GROCERS. Fort Street, Honolulu.

What Shall I Play?

Is a question often asked. And we answer—

THE AUTOHARP.



No. 2½.

A BEWITCHING MUSICAL INSTRUMENT

EASY To Play! EASY To Buy!

The simplicity of the Autoharp is its most remarkable feature. Any child may play it, at the same time it is an instrument for the musician, as is evinced from the interest which such leading artists as Richard Arnold, Victor Herbert, Robert Thallon, etc., are showing by recognizing it as a solo instrument.

A book containing full instructions and 21 or more pieces of music, also tuning key, music rack, and two picks, accompanying each Autoharp. The Autoharps are packed in neat pasteboard boxes which serve as cases.

No. 2½, Price Complete, $6.00 net.

WALL, NICHOLS CO.

MUSIC DEPARTMENT.

Honolulu, H. I.

Headquarters for Everything in the Music Line.

TIME TABLE

Wilder's Steamship Company

—1897—

S. S. KINAU,

CLARKE, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu at 10 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maalaea Bay and Makena the same day; Mahukona, Kawaihae and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving in Hilo the same afternoon.

LEAVE HONOLULU.

*Tuesday	Apr. 6	Friday	Aug. 20
Friday	Apr. 16	Tuesday	Aug. 31
Tuesday	Apr. 27	*Friday	Sep. 10
*Friday	May 7	Tuesday	Sep. 21
Tuesday	May 18	Friday	Oct. 1
Friday	May 28	*Tuesday	Oct. 12
*Tuesday	June 8	Friday	Oct. 22
Friday	June 18	Tuesday	Nov. 2
Tuesday	June 29	*Friday	Nov. 12
*Friday	July 9	Tuesday	Nov. 23
Tuesday	July 20	Friday	Dec. 3
Friday	July 30	*Tuesday	Dec. 14
*Tuesday	Aug. 10	Thursday	Dec. 23

Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on trips marked *

Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Laupahoehoe, Mahukona and Kawaihae same day; Makena, Maalaea Bay and Lahaina the following day, arriving at Honolulu the afternoons of Tuesdays and Fridays.

ARRIVE HONOLULU.

Tuesday	Apr. 13	Friday	Aug. 27
Friday	Apr. 23	Tuesday	Sep. 7
Tuesday	May 4	Friday	Sep. 17
Friday	May 14	Tuesday	Sep. 28
Tuesday	May 25	Friday	Oct. 8
Friday	June 4	Tuesday	Oct. 19
Tuesday	June 15	Friday	Oct. 29
Friday	June 25	Tuesday	Nov. 9
Tuesday	July 6	Friday	Nov. 19
Friday	July 16	Tuesday	Nov. 30
Tuesday	July 27	Friday	Dec. 10
Friday	Aug. 6	Tuesday	Dec. 21
Tuesday	Aug. 17	Friday	Dec. 31

Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.

The popular route to the volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.

Round-trip tickets, covering all expenses, $50.

S. S. CLAUDINE,

CAMERON, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesdays at 5 o'clock p. m., touching at Kahului, Hana, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

No freight will be received after 4 p. m. on day of sailing.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live stock received only at owner's risk.

This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of pursers.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

C. L. WIGHT, President.
S. B. ROSE, Secretary.
CAPT. J. A. KING, Port Superintendent.

FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE.

Steamships will leave for and arrive from San Francisco on the following dates:

Arrive at Honolulu from S. Francisco or Vancouver. 1897. On or about		Leave Honolulu for San Francisco or Vancouver. 1897. On or about	
Coptic	Apr 8	Australia	Apr 7
Mariposa	Apr 8	Doric	Apr 13
Warrimoo	Apr 16	Miowera	Apr 24
Rio Janeiro	Apr 17	Alameda	Apr 29
Australia	Apr 27	China	May 4
Monowai	May 6	Australia	May 5
Peking	May 8	Peru	May 23
Miowera	May 16	Warrimoo	May 24
Doric	May 18	Mariposa	May 27
Australia	May 25	Coptic	Jun 1
Alameda	Jun 3	Australia	Jun 2
Belgic	Jun 5	Gaelic	Jun 20
Peru	Jun 15	Monowai	Jun 24
Warrimoo	Jun 16	Miowera	Jun 24
Australia	Jun 22	Peking	Jun 29
		Australia	Jun 30

CHAS. BREWER & CO'S

Boston Line of Packets.

The bark "Nuuanu," will sail from New York for Honolulu on or about June 1st, 1897.

For particulars call or address

CHAS. BREWER & CO.,
27 Kilby Street, Boston.
Or C. BREWER & CO., Ltd.,
Agents, Honolulu.

S. T. ALEXANDER H. P. BALDWIN

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Commission Merchants,

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SAN FRANCISCO.

Island Orders Promptly Filled.

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Books all sizes, books all ages;
Books by wise men, fools, sages.
Papers cheap and papers dear,
If you want them order here:
UNION (S.) AGENCY,
Spreckelsville, Maui.

STAMPS

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

SUGAR ADVANCES

Some Estates Still Grinding in Cuba.

American Refiners Dissatisfied With Protection to Refined Sugar.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 22.—Our last circular was dated February 22, per Australia.

SUGAR.—Prices of refined continued unchanged until the 13th inst., when all grades were advanced ⅛c per pound, on the 16th inst., ⅛c per pound, and again on the 18th inst. ⅛c per pound. We quote prices of the Western Sugar Refining Company, for California, Oregon and Washington today, as follows: Cube, crushed and powdered, 6⅛c; dry granulated, 5c; confectioners' A, 5c; magnolia A, 4⅝c; extra C, 4½c; golden C, 4⅜c; powdered, 5⅜c; candy granulated, 5⅛c. These prices are subject to the usual rebate of ⅛c per pound.

Prices for export were advanced on the 13th inst to 4¼c for granulated; 16th inst., 4⅜c, and 18th inst., 4½c.

BASIS.—Continued at 3c net from February 16th to March 5th, when it declined to 2 15-16c net. Advanced on March 15th to 3c net, and March 16th to 3 1-16c net. The following sales have been reported since our last circular:

February 23d, to arrive, 2,000 bags; 24th, spot, 800 bags; 25th, to arrive, 4,400 bags; 26th, to arrive, 5,000 bags—all at 3⅛c for 96 per cent test; March 5th, to arrive, 4,000 bags; 6th, to arrive, 2,500 bags; 8th, to arrive, 15,000 bags—all at 3 3-16c for 96 per cent test; 15th, spot, 3,200 bags, at 3¼c; 16th, spot to speculator, 2,700 bags, at 3 5-16c, and since the 16th, no sales have been reported.

TARIFF.—The new bill, as presented to the House of Representatives, changes the tariff on sugar from an ad valorem to a specific duty and provides as follows:

On all sugars testing by the polariscope when landed, 75 deg. or under, 1c per lb. on net landed weight, and .03c per degree for each degree up to 100 deg., fractions of a degree to be assessed in proportion. This makes Centrifugals 96 per cent. pay 1.63c per lb. The proposed schedule also provides ⅛c per lb. additional duty on all sugar above No. 16 D. S., and empowers the executive to impose a duty on sugars coming from bounty-paying countries equal to the bounty paid by the Government of the country whence they are imported. It is also provides a reciprocity clause whereby sugar-producing countries having a reciprocity treaty with the United States, will pay ⅛c per lb. less duties than countries having no such treaty. The bill provides in addition that the changes as proposed shall in no way interfere with the reciprocity relations now existing between this Government and the Hawaiian Islands. From the House the bill will go to the Senate and possibly from the Senate to a Conference Committee, so that it is very possible that further changes may be made in the provisions of the bill before it is finally passed. It will probably be about the first of July next, before it will go into effect.

The American sugar refiners are dissatisfied with the protection to Refined as it is less favorable than the terms of the present bill. They receive approximately, under the present bill, 56c protection, one-quarter of which is in the differential duty and three-quarters concealed in the ad valorem duty.

An analysis of the application of the new bill shows that the United States refiner will pay a duty on Beet Raw Sugar from Germany of 1.63c per lb. for 96 deg. test, plus 27c per lb. export bounty, allowed by Germany, or say 1.90c per lb., which equals $2.04 on 107½ lbs. raw beets, from which is made 100 lbs. of Granulated sugar testing 100 deg.

German Granulated of 100 deg. test will pay a duty of 1.87½c per lb., plus .38c per lb., or say $2.25 per 100 lbs. This would show a protection of 21c per 100 lbs. in favor of the United States refiner, as against German refined, but under a reciprocity treaty this would be reduced say 8 per cent, or to 13c per 100 lbs.

EASTERN AND FOREIGN MARKETS.—Following our last circular, owing to a weaker market in Europe and a decline in Beet sugars, together with indifference shown by buyers in this country regarding the situation, transactions were limited and on the 5th inst. a decline of 1-16c on Centrifugals and ⅛c on Muscovades and molasses sugars was established. During the next few days several transactions were made on this basis. Later no business could be done in raw sugars for the reason that there were no sellers at current quotations, but on the 15th inst. an advance was established and again on the 16th inst. Since that date the market has ruled extremely strong, but inactive owing to the absence of sellers at market quotations.

The demand for Refined has also improved and prices were advanced ⅛c per lb. on the 10th inst., and ⅛c per lb. on the 16th inst., making the price of Granulated 4.23c net. We quote price of London Beet sugar since our last circular as follows:

February 23rd, 9s; 26th, 8s 11¼d; 27th, 8s 9¾d; March 1st, 8s 8¼d; 2nd, 8s 9d; 4th, 8s 10½d; 5th, 8s 9¾d; 10th, 8s 10½d; 11th, 8s 11¼d; 12th, 9s; 16th, 9s 6¾d; 17th, 9s 1½d; 18th, 9s 6¾d; 19th, 9s 1½d, and 20th, 9s 6¾d.

Our latest mail advices from London as contained in circular of C. Czarnikow, dated March 4, state that early in the week, owing to French selling of new crop, the markets both in London and on the Continent were very depressed, and sales of March beet were made at 8s 9d and even slightly under, whilst the premiums on forward months dwindled down to a very moderate figure. The United States after again buying some unimportant quantities at the decline, once more withdrew from the market and owing to the large purchases during January and February, it is doubtful whether much further support can be looked for from that quarter. Much will depend upon the turn taken by affairs in Cuba, and in the meantime it is difficult to form any accurate opinion of the future course of the article, as there still exist the various causes referred to so often, which have seriously interfered with business and created the depreciation in value. Until more reliable information is had respecting the best sowings, a return of confidence can scarcely be expected.

According to Willett & Gray's statistics, total stock of sugar at United States four ports March 17th, was 302,879 tons against 137,107 tons same time last year. Crop in Cuba, six principal ports, by cable same date, 67,124 tons against 43,794 tons same time last year. Cuba cables of this date also report 74 estates grinding, and the visible production of the entire Island of Cuba to March 17, 81,043 tons against 66,187 tons same time last year.

London Cable of March 17 quotes Java No. 15 D. S., 11s; Fair Refining, 9s; Beet, March, 9s 1½d; April, 9s 1½d; First Marks German Granulated, 10s 7½d, f. o. b. Hamburg, equal to 3.58c net cash delivered New York duty paid.

Our latest mail advices from New York of March 17 state that the market for Raws is steady and firm with offerings small at quotations. Speculators were the first to pay the advance, but Refiners up to the above date have not paid over 3¼c for Centrifugals and appear indisposed to advance prices any faster than necessary, even under the incentive of the new Tariff Bill, which no doubt has been the principal cause for the improvement thus far in the market.

In Refined, the demand has lessened considerably, and it is not to be expected that the entire advance which will result from increased duties will come at once. It is rather to be expected that it will be delayed, and at times it is probable that a little reduction in some soft grades of sugar will occur; but the permanent course of the market is likely to be upward.

The extreme advance expected by some people is not likely to occur, however, as after the close of business resulting from the Tariff, further dullness is likely to prevail, and while prices must go much higher, they are not likely to do so immediately.

RICE.—Hawaiian — Market is very dull. There have been sales from wharf at 4c 60 days and 4c net according to quality. The proposed new duty is 1.00 on uncleaned as against 75c formerly and 2.00 as against 1.50 at present.

Japan—Receipts 2000 bags cleaned, and 1500 uncleaned. Price 3.90, duty paid.

COFFEE.—Central Americans have been gradually declining, until today the price of good unwashed Salvador is 14c to 14¼c. Good prime washed Guatemala is 18½c to 20c. The markets East are depressed and business there as well as here is dormant, and there is little assurance derived from a view of the future from any point.

KONAS.—Nothing has been sold since 15th inst., when 85 bags good current quality were placed at 17½c. Since then a few small shipments have arrived and have been seeking buyers at the same figure, but so far without result.

FLOUR.—G. G. Ex. Family, $4.85; El Dorado, $3.40 per bbl. f. o. b. Crown, $4.80 per bbl. f. o. b.

BRAN.—Fine, $11.25; Coarse, $11.75 per ton f. o. b.

MIDDLINGS.—Ordinary, $17; Choice $19 per ton f. o. b.

BARLEY.—No. 1 Feed, 77½c to 80c per cental f. o. b. Granulated or Rolled, $16 to $16.50 per ton f. o. b.

OATS.—Fair, $1.20 to $1.27½ per cental f. o. b.; Choice, 1.32½ per cental f. o. b.; Surprise, 1.42½ to 1.52½ per cental f. o. b.; Wheat chicken, $1.30 to $1.40 per cental f. o. b.; Milling, 1.47½ to 1.52½ per cental f. o. b.

CORN.—S. Y., $1.02½ per cental f.o.b.

HAY.—Wheat comp., $10.50; Large bales, $11.50 per ton f. o. b.; Oat comp., $9.00; Large bales, $10 per ton f. o. b.

LIME.—90c. to $1.00 per bbl. f. o. b.

CHARTERS.—Few transactions for spot loading have taken place since our last, and at this writing there is no demand owing to the scarcity of wheat, but with new crop prospect tonnage is held at an advance, owners preferring to wait. Some forward business done at 29s 3d orders, August-September loading, but the demand is limited. One vessel taken to load wheat for Capetown at 29s. Lumber rates show a hardening tendency.

EXCHANGE.—London, 60 days, $4.86½; Demand, $4.88¼; New York Regular, 17½c; Telegraphic, 20c to 22½c.

LATEST SUGAR REPORT.—Our latest telegram from New York of today quotes Cuba Centrifugals ex ship, wharf or store, at 3 5-16c for 96 deg. test. Market firm with prices full up. Refined is generally easier but firm. London Beet sugar 88 deg. test, March 9s 6¾; London market dull and irregular.

Tariff will probably be delayed beyond May. Crops unchanged. Certificates, common, 114¼; preferred, 103¾.

WILLIAMS, DIMOND & CO.

Timely Topics on Bicycles.

The Hawaiian Hardware Company received by the Australia a consignment of '97 model Tribune wheels. Sager pneumatic saddles and the Stodder punctureless tires go with the Tribune wheel. Also in stock, "Zimmy," Stormer and other wheels; M. & W. tires, rims, handle bars, bells, cyclometers, etc. Call and inspect.

Mrs. A. Inveen, residing at 720 Henry St., Alton, Ill., suffered with sciatic rheumatism for over eight months. She doctored for it nearly the whole of this time, using various remedies recommended by friends, and was treated by the physicians, but received no relief. She then used one and a half bottles of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, which effected a complete cure. This is published at her request, as she wants others similarly afflicted to know what cured her. For sale by all druggists and dealers: Benson, Smith & Co., wholesale agents for Hawaiian Islands.

SUGAR SHIPMENTS

Prepared From Figures at Custom House.

Month of March a Great one For Sugar—Total Value of Exports From Honolulu.

The past month has been a specially good one when it is a question of the exportation of sugar from the port of Honolulu to Pacific and Atlantic ports. Just about as much was shipped last month as during January and February combined. Below will be found a few figures bearing on sugar and other exports from the country which might prove interesting to many:

EXPORTS OF SUGAR.

January—33,078,378 lbs., valued at $930,211.97.

February—30,289,100 lbs., valued at $890,070.22.

March—62,152,765 lbs., valued at $1,824,427.77.

Total shipment for quarter ending March 31st, 1897, 125,520,243 lbs., valued at $3,644,709.96.

Following are the names of the vessels, their destinations and amount of sugar taken by each during the past month:

Mar. 4—Am. bktne Irmgard for San Francisco, 2,275,004 lbs., valued at $59,736.08.

Mar. 6—Ger. ship Marie Hackfeld for San Francisco, 3,941,136 lbs., valued at $117,264.15.

Mar. 6—Haw. S. S. Zealandia for San Francisco, 755,375 lbs., valued at $23,397.00.

Mar. 8—Am. bk May Flint for Delaware Breakwater, 9,713,983 lbs., valued at $287,291.00.

Mar. 8—Haw. schr. Honolulu for San Francisco, 3,630,140 lbs., valued at $109,508.00.

Mar. 9—Am. bk S. C. Allen for San Francisco, 2,267,959 lbs., valued at $61,436.72.

Mar. 11—O. S. S. Australia for San Francisco, 1,899,000 lbs., valued at $57,480.00.

Mar. 15—Am. bktne S. N. Castle for San Francisco, 1,512,500 lbs., valued at $46,013.

Mar. 16—Am. schr Transit for San Francisco, 1,934,898 lbs., valued at $53,902.50.

Mar. 19—Haw bk Andrew Welch for San Francisco, 3,155,706 lbs., valued at $93,461.42.

Mar. 20—Br. ship Semantha for New York, 7,977,740 lbs., valued at $236,994.00.

Mar. 20—Am. schr Jessie Minor for San Francisco, 834,430 lbs., valued at $24,914.00.

Mar. 20—Am. schr Fred C. Sander for San Francisco, 1,410,358 lbs., valued at $41,962.44.

Mar. 22—Am. bgtne W. G. Irwin for San Francisco, 923,950 lbs., valued at $28,163.00.

Mar. 24—Am. bktne S. G. Wilder for San Francisco, 2,054,253 lbs., valued at $55,553.72.

Mar. 25—Am. ship E. B. Sutton for New York, 5,576,124 lbs., valued at $164,056.00.

Mar. 30—Am. schr. Aloha, for San Francisco, 2,945,524 lbs., valued at $87,797.29.

Mar. 31—Am. ship Benj. F. Packard, for New York, 6,702,920 lbs., valued at $199,331.

Following were the other shipments to foreign ports during the month of March:

Rice—474,000 lbs., valued at $19,078, and shipped to San Francisco as follows: 130,000 lbs. by the Australia of Mar. 11; 176,000 lbs. by the bktne. S. N. Castle of Mar. 15, and 168,000 lbs. by the brig W. G. Irwin of Mar. 22.

Coffee—16,220 lbs., valued at $3,218, and shipped as follows: 6,000 lbs. by the Australia of Mar. 11 (San Francisco), 220 lbs. on the Alameda of Mar. 12 (Sydney), and 10,000 lbs. on the schr. Aloha, March 30 (San Francisco).

Bananas—6,900 bunches, valued at $6,860.50, and shipped as follows: 763 bunches by the Zealandia of March 6 (San Francisco), 5,960 bunches by the Australia of Mar. 11 (San Francisco), and 177 bunches by the Warrimoo of Mar. 27 (Vancouver).

Wool—54,504 lbs., valued at $4,159.84, and shipped as follows: 10,024 lbs. by the bktne. S. G. Wilder of Mar. 24 (San Francisco), and 44,450 lbs. by the Warrimoo of Mar. 27 (Vancouver).

Hides—42,130 lbs., valued at $4,182, and shipped by the Australia of Mar. 11 (San Francisco).

Pineapples—591 valued at $59.10, and shipped as follows: 315 by the Zealandia of Mar. 6 (San Francisco), and 276 by the Australia of Mar. 11 (San Francisco).

Goatskins—434, valued at $160, and shipped by the Australia of Mar. 11 (San Francisco).

Sheepskins—615, valued at $230, and shipped by the Australia of Mar. 11 (San Francisco).

Molasses—300 lbs., valued at $30, and shipped by the Warrimoo of Mar. 27 (Vancouver).

Betel Leaves—2 lbs., valued at $10, and shipped by the Australia of Mar. 11 (San Francisco).

Sundry Fruit—9 bxs., valued at 9, and shipped by the Australia of Mar. 11 (San Francisco).

Honey—11,760 lbs., valued at $473, and shipped by the Alameda of Mar. 12 (Sydney).

Curios—2 cs. valued at $20, and shipped by the Miowera of Mar. 19 (Sydney).

Sundries—Pkgs. valued at $23, and shipped by Australia of Mar. 11 (San Francisco and Alameda of Mar. 12 (Sydney).

Total valued of exports from the port of Honolulu, for the month of March, 1897, $1,862,940.21.

The assessed valuation in Brooklyn is 90 per cent. of the actual value, while in New York it is only 55 per cent. The percentage of debt to valuation is also lower in New York.

Picking up Knowledge

is easy enough if you look for it in the right place. This is the right place to learn just what to do for that debilitating condition which warm weather always brings. Do you want to be cured of that languid feeling, get back your appetite, sleep soundly, and feel like a new being?

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

will do it. It has done it for thousands. It will do it for you. Try it.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.
GOLD MEDALS at the World's Chief Expositions.

Ayer's Pills CURE CONSTIPATION.

AGENTS FOR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS:
HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY
Limited.

Pictures! Pictures! Pictures!

Fancy being able to buy in Honolulu a picture framed handsomely in white and gold moulding, measuring 26x30 inches outside, for

Only $2.50

It's a fact, and there are others still larger and better for $3.00, and from that up.

Then there are Wall Pockets for $1.25 fitted with pictures, glass and all—which are dirt-cheap at that price.

Drop in and have a look.

King Bros.' Art Store.
110 HOTEL STREET.

A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pump, Centrifugals, Elevators, Plows, Railways and Hoists; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 1[illegible] miles.

Electric Power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large storck of Wire, Chandeliers and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.

Smoother Than Silk

Is the finish of the different TOILET PAPERS we are now carrying in stock. You cannot over-estimate the value of a Medicated Silk-Finished Paper. We have reduced the price on the perforated roll paper until it is about as

Cheap as Dirt.

Most people are extremely particular about the food they eat, clothes they wear, soaps they use, and why not exercise the same precaution regarding the toilet paper consumed?

It is by far more essential than the average person realizes—that none but purely

Medicated Papers

Be used; in doing so, you need have no fear of the results.

Our stock at present is much larger than usual. We have just received a large consignment of such staple brands as Oro, Cosmos, Owl, Epsom, Pond's Extract, Perfection, P. P. P. P., all of which we are offering at remarkably low prices, in order that they may be in reach of all.

With prices we are in the lead, and we intend to keep there.

Hollister Drug Co.

TIMELY TOPICS ON BICYCLES.

The arrival of the last "Australia" was greeted with a sigh of relief from the whole community. The unusually long interval between mails had made people quite anxious, and rumors of war and other political disturbances were flying as thick as leaves in Vallambrosa. The encouraging news of the probable passage of the Dingley bill, imposing a duty on all foreign sugars while preserving for Hawaii nei the advantages of the Reciprocity Treaty, gladdened the hearts of all, planters as well as merchants, who predict a new era of prosperity and progress for these beautiful Isles of the Pacific. News was also brought of the knocking out of Champion Jim Corbett by his sturdy opponent, Fitzsimmons.

The Tribune Bicycle

Knocks them all out. Like the Roman tribunes of old, it stands on a pinnacle of fame, elevated above all others, and like Fitzsimmons, it beats all the other Champions.

The '97 MODEL is the acme of perfection in wheels; it has no equal. We received a number of them by this "Australia" and can furnish them in Black, Royal Blue or Maroon.

The SAGER Pneumatic Saddle is recognized as the best for ease and comfort; no disease of the spine or jar to your nerves, if you ride this saddle.

The Stodder Punctureless Tire

Is impenetrable by glass, nails, thorns, pins, etc., and yet it retains all its elastic and resilient qualities. Every Tire guaranteed for one year.

In addition to the above we handle the "Zimmy," Stormer and other Bicycles, and carry a full line of M. & W. Tires, Rims, Handle Bars in Wood and Nickel, Bells, Cyclometers, etc.

Come and inspect our new stock.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.

286 FORT STREET.

H. Hackfeld & Co.

Are just in receipt of large importations by their iron barks "Paul Isenberg" and "J. C. Pfluger" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America, consisting of a large and

Complete Assortment —OF—

DRY GOODS

Such as Prints, Ginghams, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Regattas, Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

A FINE SELECTION OF

Dress Goods, Zephyrs, Etc.,

IN THE LATEST STYLES.

A splendid line of Flannels, Black and Colored Merinos and Cashmeres, Satins, Velvets, Plushes, Crapes, Etc.

Tailors' Goods.

A FULL ASSORTMENT.

Silesias, Sleeve Linings, Stiff Linen, Italian Cloth, Moleskins, Meltons, Serge, Kammgarns, Etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

A Large Variety of Saddles,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Rechstein & Seiler Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, Etc., Etc.
American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Caustic Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages.
Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Burlaps, Filter-press Cloth, Roofing Slates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease.
Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 3d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails (18 and 20), Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates, Railroad Steel Sleepers, Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks.
Also, Hawaiian Sugar and Rice; Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

For Sale on the Most Liberal Terms and at the Lowest Prices by
H. HACKFELD & CO.

W. H. RICE,
Stock Raiser
AND DEALER IN
Live Stock.

—BREEDER OF—
Fine Horses and Cattle

Well-bred Fresh Milch Cows,
Young Sussex Bulls,
Fine Saddle and Carriage Horses
California and Hawaiian Mules
FOR SALE.

Tourists and Excursion Parties desiring Single, Double or Four-in-hand Teams or Saddle Horses can be accommodated at W. H. Rice's Livery Stables.

All communications to be addressed—
W. H. RICE,
LIHUE, KAUAI.

CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
Blood Mixture
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sores Legs.
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS
From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles 2s. 9d., and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY Lincoln, England.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes. 1799

HILO MAKING ICE

Mr. Desky Still Booming Greater Hilo.

Mr. and Mrs Kennedy Entertain in Honor of Honolulu Guests. Newspapers in Court.

HILO, Hawaii, April 1.—The Hilo Electric Light Company have started up their ice plant, and are turning out tons of ice daily. On Thursday (the 25th) "sample cakes," weighing a couple of hundred pounds each, were distributed among the ice consumers of Hilo, with compliments of the company. The cold-storage department will prove a boon to beef-eaters who get their meats from there.

On Friday last George Nakapuahi, an employe in the Central Meat Market, had one of his hands amputated at the wrist, Drs. Williams and Moore performing the operation, which was necessary, in order to prevent blood poisoning. It seems that while engaged in slaughtering a couple of weeks before he cut his hand, and not being careful of the wound, blood poisoning set in, which resulted as stated.

At public auction yesterday L. Severance sold a number of old wooden shanties on Bridge street, at and near the corner of Waianuenue street. One back of the Japanese Church brought $100, and will be removed at once to make room for the church building, which will be moved around the corner. The corner, held by Hon. F. S. Lyman, is to have a new business block.

C. S. Desky, of Bruce Waring & Co., gave a birthday party at the hotel Monday evening, to which he invited a number of his gentlemen friends. After several games of cards had been played, the "birthday child" refreshed his guests with good things to eat and drink, and all went home happy.

The Waiakea home of Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Kennedy was alive with guests Tuesday evening, in honor of Hon. A. S. Young and daughters. Six tables of six-handed euchre were enlivened with the progression of the players. Dr. Willis, Editor Sparrow and Consular Agent Furneaux, managed to hold their seats at the first table throughout the nine progressive games, and Mr. Sparrow drew the handsome prize. Mrs. Turner won ladies' first prize, and friends refrain from telling on the lady who got the "ketchup," even if they do say that Mr. Young's basket with the "knot in it" was quite apropos. After an indulgence in delicious eatables and drinkables, the large party joined hands in singing "Auld Lang Syne" and wishing the guests of honor a pleasant voyage homeward.

In the suit of C. S. Bradford vs. the Hawaii Herald, heard before Judge Hitchcock, the Court found no damages for plaintiff. G. F. Little was attorney for defendants.

In the assumpsit suit of Payson Caldwell vs. Hilo Tribune Publishing Company, Judge Hapai sustained plaintiff's demurrer, defendant to pay costs for defendant in the suit.

A half-mile race was run on the Waiakea course yesterday afternoon between Joaquin Carvalho's "Dolly" and Quada's "Red Mare," resulting in victory for the former. The stakes were $50 a side. The race was a close one.

The actual widening of Waianuenue street has begun. Stone walls are being removed, fronts of houses cut off, shanties torn down and buildings set back.

Mrs. Frieman, of Honolulu, has her hands full nowadays fulfilling her many engagements to fashion elegant new gowns for Hilo ladies.

Hon. Robert Rycroft and wife leave for the metropolis today. Mrs. Rycroft will continue her voyage to San Francisco and Oakland, to be present at the marriage of her brother, Mr. Campbell, of Honolulu, to Miss Kimball, of Oakland.

Miss Annie Parke still enjoys the climate and scenic beauty of this burg. She has made many beautiful sketches during her lengthy visit here.

Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Pringle are located at the Loebenstein home.

A. W. Hobson is getting around again after a long illness.

Sheriff Andrews leaves for Kailua this week to be present at the session of court to be held in Kona. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Andrews and little Lorraine.

The many friends of Mrs. A. B. Loebenstein, who has been seriously ill for some weeks, will be pleased to know that she is convalescing.

C. S. Desky was so interested in some land deals in and near Hilo that he did not get away last week. He continues to boom "Greater Hilo," and is making an effort to buy several desirable pieces of town property.

Mrs. H. S. Townsend goes to Honolulu this evening to meet her husband, the Inspector-General of Schools, and will return with him next week.

The Monday Evening Whist Club engaged in playing their favorite game at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Furneaux last week. The hostess of the evening served the players with most toothsome refreshments at the conclusion of the evening's amusement.

Misses Harriet and Mabel Hitchcock will accompany Judge Hitchcock to Kailua, stopping at Hilea for a few days' visit at the home of Mr. Searle.

The bark Roderick Dhu, Rock master, arrived yesterday (31st), 12 days from San Francisco, bringing the first newspaper accounts of the great Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight, which news seemed to be awaited by so many, as manifested by the discussion of the fight, which buzzed on the telephone lines.

The Annie Johnson, Matson master, left port Sunday morning with 28,135 bags sugar from Pepeekeo, Hakalau, Wainaku and Waiakea plantations and the Portuguese Mill Company. She also carried away a lot of skins and hides. Mr. and Mrs. Payson Caldwell and son were the only passengers.

LATE MAUI NEWS

Death of Two Well Known Citizens.

Leahi Goes to Pieces—Japanese Murder Case—Grave Robbery.

MAUI, April 3.—A Japanese resident of Hana is accused of the serious crime of robbing a grave. The sacrilegious act was committed in Hana during the "wild waste and middle" of last Monday night, March 29th. A coffin of a native woman was found broken open, lying beside a grave that had evidently been most recently excavated for purpose of robbery. Friends of the deceased, according to Hawaiian custom, had placed in the burial case the sum of $60, which was missing last Tuesday morning. Up to the present moment, no information as to the whereabouts of the accused Jap has been presented.

Maui news this week is of a decidedly lugubrious nature. Tuesday, March 30th, occurred the death of Thomas Saffery, a prominent native resident of Makawao. The funeral took place during Wednesday in the large Pookela Church, which was filled with native and foreign friends of the deceased. The services were conducted by Dr. E. G. Beckwith, of Paia, assisted by Rev. S. Kapu, of Wailuku, Mannaolu Seminary girls singing the hymns. Mr. Saffery, who leaves a wife and five children, will be much missed in the community, where he has acted as lay preacher, and in spite of his blindness, has held meetings regularly in Pookela Church Sunday afternoons ever since the death of the former lay preacher, John Kalapa.

Wednesday (31st of March) occurred the death of Curtis Short, an old kamaaina of Lahaina. Judge Lawrence, who will be remembered by the older Maui residents, was his brother-in-law. Mr. Short was an American, between 60 and 70 years of age, and was Deputy Sheriff when the elder Treadway was Sheriff of Maui. A sister, who is a cripple, is the only near relative remaining.

A teachers' examination will be held in Wailuku the 8th and 10th.

Mrs. H. S. Townsend, of Hilo, is on Maui for a short visit.

Monday (the 29th of March) D. P. Eldredge, of Waiakoa, Kula, gave a luau in honor of the birthday of one of his children.

Civil Engineer Brunner has been viewing the new Makena-Kula road recently.

Dr. R. I. Moore, the dentist, is in Wailuku again.

The Maui Registration Board will visit Hana District on Wednesday (the 14th).

Mrs. Robert Lewers, of Honolulu, is again at Mrs. H. B. Bailey's, Kaluanui, Makawao.

Today Mrs. C. H. Dickey, of Haiku, departs for Honolulu on a short visit.

At the trial last week, in Wailuku, of Japanese accused of the Spreckelsville murder, two of the three committed ones testified that they helped to beat the interpreter, while the third admitted running after the victim, but said that he did not arrive in time to take part in the melee.

During the 30th of March the brig Lurline, McLeod master, departed for San Francisco with a cargo of H. C. Co.'s sugar.

The wreck of the Leahi has gone to pieces. A heavy windstorm prevailed at Kahului for 36 hours, beginning on Wednesday night (March 31st). During yesterday morning (the 2d) pieces of the broken bark were found strewn along the beach for a mile or more. A piece of her stern is high and dry on the reef to the windward of the harbor. Quite a large amount of coal was lost.

The weather is frightfully dry.

That Tired Feeling AND GENERAL DEBILITY.

The cause is poor, thin blood, resulting in deficient vitality. To overcome this, the blood needs to be enriched and vitalized, and for this there is no medicine in the world equal to **Ayer's Sarsaparilla.** The cures it has worked, the men, women and children it has restored to health, are countless in number. One such experience is related by Mr. Robert Goodfellow, Mitcham, South Australia, as follows: "I have used

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

in my family for years, and would not be without it. I used to suffer with boils and skin eruptions, attended with great lassitude and general debility. In fact, I was so ill that I could not attend to my business. Being advised to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla I did so, and I am happy to say that the medicine restored me to perfect health. I have since used Ayer's Sarsaparilla for my children, in various complaints, and it has always proved effective. I can safely recommend it to sufferers as

The Best Blood Purifier

BEWARE of imitations. The name—**Ayer's Sarsaparilla**—is engraved on the wrapper and blown in the glass of each bottle.

AYER'S PILLS, IN SMALL, GLASS PHIALS.

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY, LIMITED, AGENTS.

ROBERT CATTON.

212 Queen Street, Honolulu.

AGENT FOR

THE MIRRLEES, WATSON & YARYAN CO., Ld. ..... Sugar Machinery.

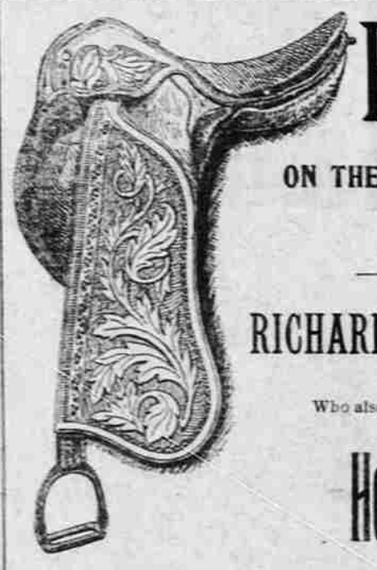
WATSON, LAIDLAW & CO. ..... Centrifugals and Cream Separators.

JOHN FOWLER & CO. (Leeds), Ld. ..... Steam Ploughs and Portable Railway.

THE RISDON IRON WORKS ..... General Engineering.

MARCUS MASON & CO., Coffee and Rice Machinery.

J. HARRISON CARTER ..... Disintegrators.



For Prices

ON THE ORIGINAL OF THIS SADDLE

—SEND TO—

RICHARDS & SCHOEN,

Who also carry the Most Complete line of

Harness and Saddlery

On the Islands. Mail or Telephone Orders receive prompt attention. Only skilled labor is employed in the manufacture of our goods.

Richards & Schoen

—HILO, HAWAII—

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.
E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

—POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467—

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—
PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER, SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist.
All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect.
For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager — Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

Vapo-Cresolene Cures while you Sleep

Whooping Cough, Asthma, Croup, Catarrh, Colds.

Cresolene when vaporized in the sick room will give immediate relief. Its curative powers are wonderful, at the same time preventing the spread of contagious diseases by acting as a powerful disinfectant, harmless to the youngest child. Sold by druggists. Valuable booklet free.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., HONOLULU, H. I. Agents.

CASTLE AND COOKE LTD. IMPORTERS

HIGH GRADE

Lubricating Oils

In quality excelled by none.

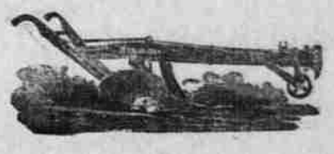
ATLANTIC RED ENGINE,
Especially adapted to Centrifugal Machinery and High-Speed Engines.

CAPITOL CYLINDER,
For Cylinders, Etc.,

CASTOR MINERAL,
For Steam Plows;

SUMMER BLACK,
For Car Boxes, Etc.

STEEL PLOWS



We carry the following line manufactured by the OLIVER BROTHERS' PLOW WORKS:

The C. & C. Rice Plow;
Sizes 5 to 10 in.; made for light cultivating and all ordinary use.

The Queen;
Sizes 6, 8 and 10 in.; for extra heavy work.

The Monarch;
12 and 14 in.; for breaking and heavy plowing.

These plows, made expressly for us, are well braced, strong, light, and are the result of careful study of plantation needs. They have met with universal approval wherever used.

JUST RECEIVED:

Garden Hose.

ALSO A NEW LOT OF

Ice Shaves

Which you will find convenient for making quick cold drinks.

HEALD'S

BUSINESS COLLEGE,
24 Post Street : : San Francisco.

FOR SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

This college instructs in Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Telegraphy, Penmanship, Drawing, all the English branches and everything pertaining to business for full six months. We have 16 teachers and give individual instruction to all our pupils.

A Department of Electrical Engineering

Has been established under a thoroughly qualified instructor. The course is thoroughly practical. Send for circular.

C. S. HALEY, Secretary.

CASTLE & COOKE Ltd. IMPORTERS

LIFE AND FIRE

INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co OF BOSTON.

Etna Fire Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Company OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks	6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies	101,650,000
Total reichsmarks	107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Company OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks	8,890,000
Capital their reinsurance companies	35,000,000
Total reichsmarks	43,890,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO.

J. S. WALKER

General Agent the Hawaiian Islands,

Royal Insurance Company.

Alliance Assurance Company,
Alliance Marine and General Insurance Company.

WILHELMA OF MADGEBURG INSURANCE COMPANY.

Sun Life Insurance Company of Canada.
Scottish Union and National Union.

Room 12, Spreckels' Block, Honolulu, H. I.

INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ld.

AGENTS FOR

FIRE, LIFE and MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Co

Of London for FIRE & LIFE.

Established 1836.

Accumulated Funds, £3,975,000.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE CO., Ld.,

Of Liverpool for MARINE.

Capital - - £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ld., Agents.

NORTH BRITISH —AND— MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.

Total Funds at 31st December, 1895, £12,433,131.

		£	s	d
1—Authorized Capital	£5,000,000			
Subscribed "	2,750,000			
Paid up Capital		687,500	0	
2—Fire Funds		2,601,016	7	9
3—Life and Annuity Funds		9,144,614	19	5
		£12,433,131	2	2

The accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

General Insurance Company for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned General Agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Company OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Gnl. Agts.

HAWAII JOTTINGS.

A recent statement of the Customs statistics of the Hawaiian Islands shows a much improved condition of the trade relations of the little Republic with the United States. A few years ago it was urged, with a great deal of justice, that the trade with other countries than the United States was unduly large, considering that we took the bulk of the island products free of duty. This does not appear to be the case now. In 1896 the total imports into the Islands were valued at $7,164,561.40. Of this amount the United States is credited with $5,464,208 or more than 76 per cent. Of the exports, which were valued at $15,515,230, we took $15,460,098 or 99.64 per cent of the whole. There is another satisfactory phase of the trade worth noting, namely, that the carrying trade of the Islands was nearly all done by American shipping, 82.53 per cent, being in United States bottoms. As the major part of this trade is carried on through the port of San Francisco, it is not surprising that the sentiment of the merchants are voiced by the Chamber of Commerce, is decidedly for such preferential treatment as is accorded by the reciprocity treaty.—San Francisco Chronicle.

WHERE IS KAENA?

Story in Yesterday Morning's Advertiser Was Correct.

It was reported along the water front yesterday that the Kaena was "faked" by Captain Macauley, and that a squad of policemen, under Marshal Brown, went out from Kalihi to capture him. That is just what was stated in the Advertiser yesterday, with the exception that Captain Macauley didn't steal the Kaena, and that the police went out, not to arrest the pilot, but to join him.

It was learned yesterday that the information in regard to opium on Kauai was received by the Australia.

The story that Marshal Brown is laid up with malarial fever, which appeared in one of the evening papers yesterday, is unreliable. The Marshal did leave and the police boat did go out, but not to the quarantine station. If Dr. Kobayashi did go, he certainly did not go from the Railroad wharf. That is perfectly certain.

The Marshal was sought for yesterday, but malarial fever or not, he was not at his home. He was likewise not at police headquarters during the day. Malarial fever or not, he was simply aboard the Kaena after opium.

What the Deputy Marshal is reported to have said must have been the production of a very fertile imagination.

WHARF AND WAVE.

The Gaelic had 48 cabin and 19 steerage Japanese, together with 77 Chinese women and 202 men in the steerage.

The U. S. S. Marion took on coal yesterday. The rumor was spread about the water front that she was going off on a cruise, but inquiry aboard proved such report without foundation.

The R. M. S. Monowai, schooner Aloha and bark Martha Davis for San Francisco and the ship Benj. F. Packard for New York, took away a total of 105,738 bags of sugar, valued at $381,059.94.

The Coptic and Mariposa are supposed to be racing across the Pacific. The Mariposa has just been overhauled, and has had a new propeller put in. The Mariposa will probably win if the steamers left together.

The bark Martha Davis sailed early yesterday afternoon with a full cargo of sugar for San Francisco. Among her passengers was J. Friis who came down as one of the officers of the Helene and who will assume command of the Martha Davis on her return to this port. Captain Soule will give up life on the ocean wave.

The American bark Seminole, Weedon master, arrived in port early yesterday morning, 79 days from Newcastle. She encountered a hurricane while off New Zealand, on January 29th, and had very rough weather during the first part of her trip. Her arrival quiets the reports of her wreck and other stories that have been in circulation.

The O. & O. S. S. Gaelic, Finch master, arrived in port Saturday morning, 10 days from Yokohama, and was put into quarantine immediately. The Board of Health held a meeting soon after and decided to place the steamer in strict quarantine, allowing no one to enter or leave the Pacific Mail wharf, with the exception of those men directly concerned in the quarantining of the Gaelic and her agents. Even laborers were excluded, and the work of discharging freight had to be done by the steamer's crew. The Captain thought he could get away during the night, but later decided to remain until morning. At 6 o'clock Sunday morning the Gaelic got away for San Francisco.

The Rev. W. H. Weaver, pastor of the U. B. Church, Dillsburg, Pa., recognizes the value of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and does not hesitate to tell others about it. "I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy," he says, "and find it an excellent medicine for colds, coughs and hoarseness." So does everyone who gives it a trial. Sold by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., wholesale agents for Hawaiian Islands.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS IN PORT.

NAVAL.

U. S. S. Marion, Greene, San Diego.

MERCHANTMEN.

(This List Does Not Include Coasters.)

Bk Callao, Koster, Newcastle.
Haw bk Rosalie, Nissen, Chemainus, B. C. (In distress.)
Am ship W. F. Babcock, Graham, San Francisco.
Am bk Highland Light, Lewis, Nanaimo, B. C.
Am schr Esther Buhne, Anderson, Eureka.
Haw bk Diamond Head, Ward, Port Angeles.
Am bktne Skagit, Robinson, Port Townsend.
Am bk Matilda, McKenzie, Puget Sound.
Am ship Luzon, Park, Shanghai, China.
Am stmr Morning Star, Garland, Ruk.
Am ship George Curtis, Sproul, Nagasaki.
O. S. S. Australia, Houdlette, San Francisco.
Am bk Mohican, Saunders, San Francisco.
Am bk Seminole, Weedon, Newcastle.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Vessel:	From:	Date:
Sh Echo,	Newcastle	Due
Bktne Newsboy,	Newcastle	Due
Schr Novelty,	Newcastle	Due
Sh Kircudbrightshire		Due
Bktne W. G. Irwin,	San Francisco	Due
Brig J. D. Spreckels, (Mahukona)		Feb. 17
Schr Olga,	Newcastle	April 13
Ger bk Paul Isenberg,	Liverpool	May 30
Bk Iolani,	New York	June 20

ARRIVALS.

Friday, April 2.

Stmr Kaala, Mosher, from Oahu ports.
Stmr Kauai, Bruhn, from Kauai ports.
Stmr J. A. Cummins, Searle, from Oahu ports.
Stmr Kilauea Hou, Bennet, from Maui.

Saturday, April 3.

O. & O. S. S. Gaelic, Finch, from China and Japan.
Stmr Kinau, Clarke, from Maui and Hawaii ports.
Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Thompson, from Kauai ports.
Stmr Mikahala, Thompson, from Kauai ports.
Stmr Mokolii, Andrews, from Lahaina, Molokai and Lanai.
Stmr. Waialeale, Parker, from Kauai.
Stmr J. A. Cummins, Searle, from Oahu ports.
Am bk Mohican, Saunders, from San Francisco.

Sunday, April 4.

Stmr Claudine, Cameron, from Maui ports.
Stmr W. G. Hall, Haglund, from Kauai ports.
Stmr James Makee, Tullett, from Kapaa.

Monday, April 5.

Am bk Seminole, Weedon, from Newcastle.

DEPARTURES.

Friday, April 2.

Am bk Martha Davis, Soule, for San Francisco.
Stmr Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Lahaina, Maalaea, Kona and Kau.
Stmr Noeau, Pederson, for Lahaina Honokaa and Kukuihaele.
Stmr Kaena, Wilson, for Waialua ports.

Sunday, April 4.

Am schr John D. Tallant, Hoffland, for Puget Sound.

Monday, April 5.

Stmr J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Oahu ports.
Stmr Kaala, Mosher, for Oahu ports.
Stmr James Makee, Tullett, for Kapaa.
Stmr Waialeale, Parker, for Kilauea, Kalihiwai and Hanalei.
Stmr Kauai, Bruhn, for Waimea and Makaweli.
Stmr Mokolii, Bennett, for Lahaina, Molokai and Lanai.
Stmr Mikahala, Thompson, for Lahaina.
Nor bk Fantasi, Anderson, for the Sound.

VESSELS LEAVING TODAY.

Stmr Kinau, Clarke, for Maui and Hawaii ports at 10 a. m. (Laupahoehoe passengers and mail only.)
Stmr W. G. Hall, Haglund, for Kauai ports at 5 p. m.
Stmr Claudine, Cameron, for Maui ports, at 5 p. m.
Stmr Ke Au Hou, Thompson, for Ahukini, at 4 p. m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

From Kauai, per stmr Kauai, April 2.—Mrs. Mist and child, T. Blackstead, William Ensign, and 23 on deck.

From San Francisco, per bk Mohican, April 3.—A. H. Rosemann, wife and child, Frank Chaplin.

From Kauai, per stmr Mikahala, April 3.—Wm. H. Rice, Jr.

From Kauai ports, per stmr W. G. Hall, April 4.—S. Nakamura and six on deck.

From Molokai, Maui and Lanai, per stmr Mokolii, April 3.—Mrs. E. Tollefsen, Miss Paehsole, G. Lincoln and 10 deck passengers.

From Maui ports, per stmr Claudine, April 3.—Mrs. A. E. Dickey, G. C. Lake, Mrs. E. Sylva, James Morse, wife and two children, J. W. Manning, wife and two children, A. F. Tavares, D. Kamahoa, Julia Waisuika, Loo Joe, Ah Hang, Ah Non, Ah Kian, C. W. Dickey, W. Schultze, Mrs. H. Dickinson, A. Hanneberg, H. A. Hoan and 113 on deck.

From Maui and Hawaii ports, per stmr Kinau, April 3.—Volcano: H. S. Channing, Dr. W. F. Channing, Alex. Young, Misses Young, J. B. Irving, J. L. Baker, M. Groseman, J. E. Grossman; Way Ports: W. R. Sims, C. S. Desky, O. Braddick, R. Rycroft and wife, R. D. Brownson, Wm. Chung Hoon, S. N. Sheridan, G. P. Wilder, Samuel Parker, W. H. Cornwell, Capt. J. Ross, W. A. Wall, F. G. Douse, Miss Reno Dowsett, Mrs. Eff. Ward, J. O. Neil, Paul Jarrett, wife, two children and servant, Mrs. C. B. Dwight, four children and servant, and 78 deck passengers.

Departures.

For San Francisco, per bk Martha Davis, April 2.—H. M. McChesney and Mr. H. Friis.

For Maui and Hawaii, per stmr Mauna Loa.—C. W. Dickey, J. Gondall, I. K. Kaulia, C. M. Tai, Miss Gondall, Chang Kim, Paul Neumann, W. Churchill, J. Keanu, Judge Kalua, Thomas Ayres, Isaac Sherwood, F. S. Dodge, S. Dodge, James F. Morgan, H. A. Lindley, Mr. Stanley, E. P. Dole, W. J. Gallagher, J. E. Bush and wife and A. D. Humphries.

For San Francisco, per O. & O. S. S. Gaelic, April 4.—E. A. Jones, wife and children.

EXPORTS.

For New York, per ship Benj. F. Packard, April 1.—54,418 bags sugar, weighing 6,702,920 lbs (3351 tons), valued at $199,331, and shipped by Wm. G. Irwin & Co. to American Sugar Refining Co.

For San Francisco, per schr Aloha, March 30.—24,329 bags sugar, weighing 2,945,524 lbs, valued at $87,797.39, and shipped as follows: 22,114 bags by H. Hackfeld & Co. to Williams, Dimond & Co., and 2215 bags by W. G. Irwin & Co. to John D. Spreckels & Bros. Co. Also 100 bags coffee, weighing 10,000 lbs, valued at $2100, and shipped by H. Hackfeld & Co. to Williams, Dimond & Co. Total value of cargo, $89,897.39.

For San Francisco, per bk Martha Davis, April 2.—22,443 bags sugar, weighing 2,809,006 lbs, valued at $76,609.55, and shipped as follows: 4143 bags by F. A. Schaefer & Co. to Williams, Dimond & Co.; 7374 bags by C. Brewer & Co., and 11,926 bags by Castle & Cooke to Williams, Dimond & Co.

For San Francisco, per R. M. S. Monowai, Apr. 1.—4546 bags sugar, weighing 570,742 lbs, valued at $17,322.00, and shipped by W. G. Irwin & Co. to Jno. D. Spreckels & Bros. Co.; also 28 bxs and 557 buchs bananas shipped by E. L. Marshall, Campbell & Co. and Sing Warn & Co. Total value of cargo, $17,907.00.

BORN.

FULCHER.—At Olaa, Volcano Road, on Monday, March 29, 1897, to the wife of V. M. Fulcher, a son.

BRYANT.—IN this city, April 3, 1897, to the wife of E. J. G. Bryant of Kilauea, Kauai, a son.

WOODS.—At Kohala, Hawaii, on April 1, 1897, to the wife of Palmer P. Woods, a son.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD FOR MARCH, 1897.

(From Observations Made by the Weather Bureau.)

Average temperature, mean of three daily observations, 72.5; normal for March, 70.6; average daily minimum, 67.8; average maximum, 79.0; lowest minimum, 63, March 1; highest maximum, March 2 and 7; lowest daily average, 70.0, March 1; highest daily average, 74.3, March 27.

Average highest of barometer, 30.12; normal, 30.05; average daily range, 0.081 in.; lowest record, 29.99, March 1 and 2; highest, 30.32, March 25; low pressure periods about March 1 and 14; high pressure periods about March 11 and 25. (From 21st to 29th, inclusive, barometer was exceptionally high.) Barograph record shows: Morning minimum (average), 30.097, at 4-3; morning maximum, 30.166, at 9-24; afternoon minimum, 30.075, at 3-25; evening maximum, 30.161, at 10-9.

Average relative humidity, mean of daily observations at 9 a. m. and 9 p. m., 69.8 per cent; normal, 71.5; average absolute humidity, 6.1 grains per cubic foot, ranging from 5.7, repeatedly, to 7.0, March 8.

Total rainfall, 1.87 in.; normal, 3.42; maximum in one day, 0.37, March 12-13; rain-record days, 21.

Cloudiness, average in day time, 46.5 per cent; normal, 39 per cent; days marked fine, 12.

Wind light southerly and variable until March 9; after that trade winds of moderate force (for March) to the end of the month. Average force of wind, 3.2 Beaufort scale.

Unusually high temperature and exceptionally high barometer with scanty rain and absence for the most part of blustering March winds, are the notable features in the month's record.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

United States Branch Hydrographic Office, Merchants' Exchange.

San Francisco, Cal.

Captains of vessels touching at any of the ports of the Hawaiian Islands, by communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, will be furnished with the Monthly Pilot Charts of the North Pacific, and with the latest information regarding the dangers of navigation in the regions which they frequent.

Nautical inquiries will be investigated and answered.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publications of the Pilot Charts of the North Pacific.

W. S. HUGHES,
Lieutenant, U. S. Navy, In Charge.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that George Goodacre and Joseph K. Farley both of Koloa, Kauai, H. I., have this day formed a copartnership for the purpose of growing coffee at Olaa, District of Puna, Island of Hawaii, under the firm name of GEORGE GOODACRE & CO.

GEORGE GOODACRE,
JOSEPH K. FARLEY.

April 30, 1897. 1852-2t

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey. Published Every Monday.

Day	Mar. Apr.	Barom. 9 a.m.	Barom. 3 p.m.	Therm. Min.	Therm. Max.	Rain in. 6 a.m.	Hu. 9 a.m.	Clouds.	Wind.	Force
S	28	30.20	30.16	70	79	0.00	63	4	ENE	4
M	29	30.21	30.10	70	79	0.00	71	9-2	NE	4
T	30	30.20	30.11	67	79	0.01	61	5	ENE	4
W	31	30.18	30.10	7	79	0.05	62	3	NE	4
T	1	30.17	30.07	68	7	0.01	63	8	NNE	3
F	2	30.16	30.07	68	8	0.00	55	3	NE	4

Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation, but not for gravity.

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

Day.	Apr	High Tide Large.	High Tide Small	Low Tide Large.	Low Tide Small	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.
	4	p.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m			
Mon	5	6.05	4.45	10.34	0.35	5.49	6.16	9.35
Tues	6	6.48	5.20	11.04	1.50	5.48	6.17	10.31
Wed	7	7.41	6.05	11.35	3.10	5.47	6.17	11.23
				p.m				
Thur	8	8.48	7.10	0.25	4.20	5.46	6.17	a.m
Frid	9	10.06	8.40	1.30	5.15	5.46	6.18	0.12
Sat	10	11.08	10.25	2.55	5.55	5.45	6.18	0.59
Sun	11		11.50	4.35	6.25	5.44	6.18	1.41

First Quarter of Moon April 9 at 9h. 57m. p.m.

The tides and moon phases are given in standard time. The time of sun and moon rising and setting being given for all ports in the group are in local time, to which the respective corrections to Standard time applicable to each different port should be made.

The Standard time whistle sounds at 12h 0m 0s (midnight), Greenwich time, which is 1h 30m p. m. of Hawaiian Standard time.

BY AUTHORITY.

The Board of Registration for Maui, Molokai, Lanai and Kahoolawe will hold a meeting for the registering of voters at Hana Post Office during Thursday, April 15, 1897, and will continue to hold adjourned meetings in Hana District (at Hana, Hamoa, Kipahulu, Kaupo, etc.,) for so long as it shall be necessary.

FREDERIC W. HARDY,
A. N. KEPOIKAI,
F. WITTROCK. 1852-6t

MAUI, April 3, 1897.

MRS. WAHINE KAIU, has this day been appointed Pound Mistress for the Government Pound at Kalapaki, District of Lihue, Island of Kauai, vice S. Kaiu, deceased.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, April 3, 1897. 1852-3t

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

Kaupo, Maui.

On Saturday, May 1st, 12 o'clock noon, at front entrance of Judiciary Building, Honolulu, will be sold lot of land in Nuanualoa, Kaupo, containing 7 acres, a little more or less.

Upset price: $30.00.

Terms: Cash. U. S. Gold Coin.

Opihihali, South Kona.

At the same time and place will be sold the lease of tract of land in Opihihali, South Kona, containing 145 acres.

Term of lease: 10 years.

Upset rental: $100 per annum, payable semi-annually in advance.

For further information, apply at Public Lands Office, Honolulu, or of the respective sub-agents of the land districts.

J. F. BROWN,
Agent Public Lands.

Dated Honolulu, March 30, 1897.
1851-td

EXECUTIVE NOTICE.

The President directs that notice be given of the following changes in the Boards of Registration:

Mr. S. Kauhane, in the place of Mr. H. H. Renton, resigned.

Mr. F. Wittrock, in the place of Henry A. Baldwin, resigned.

Mr. W. G. Smith, in the place of Mr. Henry Peters, resigned.

The Boards are now constituted as follows:

Island of Oahu:

Henry Davis, Chairman; Joseph M. Camara, Robert Hoapili Baker.

Hilo, Puna and Hamakua, Hawaii:

Erdman D. Baldwin, Chairman; Harry Rycroft, Henry J. Lyman.

Kohala, Kona and Kau, Hawaii:

Wm. P. McDougall, Chairman; J. K. Nahale, Saml. Kauhane.

Maui, Molokai, Lanai and Kahoolawe:

F. W. Hardy, Chairman; A. N. Kepoikai, F. Wittrock.

Kauai and Niihau:

Geo. H. Fairchild, Chairman; Wm. H. Rice, Jr., W. G. Smith.

GEORGE C. POTTER,
Secretary Foreign Office.

Executive Building, Honolulu, March 27, 1897. 1850-3t

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On Saturday, April 10th, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon, at front entrance of the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, will be sold a portion of the Government tract of Kapahulu, on the southside of Leshi, or Diamond Head, containing an area of 3 46-100 acres.

Terms: Cash, U. S. Gold.

Upset Price: $350.00.

For further particulars apply at the Public Lands Office, Honolulu.

J. F. BROWN,
Agent of Public Lands.

Public Lands Office, Honolulu, March 12th, 1897. 1847-td

CORPORATION NOTICE.

IN RE DISSOLUTION OF THE PAUKAA SUGAR COMPANY.

Whereas—The Paukaa Sugar Company, a Corporation established and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the Hawaiian Islands, has, pursuant to the law in such case made and provided, duly filed at the office of the Minister of the Interior, a petition for the dissolution of the said corporation, together with a certificate thereto annexed as required by law.

Now Therefore—Notice is hereby given to any and all persons who have been or are now interested in any manner whatsoever in the said corporation, that objections to the granting of the said petition, must be filed in the office of the undersigned on or before Wednesday, the 14th day of April, A. D. 1897, and that any person or persons desiring to be heard thereon must be in attendance at the office of the undersigned in the Executive Building, Honolulu, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day to show cause why said petition should not be granted.

JAMES A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, February 6, 1897.
1836-9tT

SALE OF THE HAWAIIAN HOTEL PREMISES, HONOLULU, H. I.,

On Wednesday, July 28, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Executive Building, Honolulu, will be sold at Public Auction the Hawaiian Hotel Premises at Honolulu.

These premises are centrally located in the city, in the center of the block bounded by and with entrance drives from Hotel, Richards, Beretania and Alakea streets, and the grounds contain an area of 1 7-10 acres.

The buildings consist of the Hotel proper, of two stories and basement, built of brick and concrete, with broad verandas at front and rear of each story.

The main building covers an area of 10,800 sq. feet, with Lanai or wing addition on one side, 40x24 feet, and wooden addition on opposite wing for kitchen, 60x18 feet.

There are also four cottages on the premises, with ample provision for bath rooms and closets.

The main building contains a spacious parlor, public and private dining rooms, large billiard hall and bar room and forty sleeping rooms. The cottages contain about twenty additional sleeping rooms.

A water tank with capacity of 10,000 gallons is placed on a tower at an elevation sufficient to give a good water pressure in second story of the main building. This tank is supplied from an artesian well on adjoining premises, owned by Dr. J. S. McGrew.

The buildings and grounds are thoroughly lighted with electric light.

Plans of the buildings and grounds can be seen at the office of the Minister of the Interior.

Terms of sale are cash in United States gold coin.

Upset price, $60,000.00.

In case there is no bidder to purchase the property at the above upset price, a lease of the same will immediately be offered for sale at an upset price of $4,000 a year for a period of thirty years, under the conditions set out in Act 7, Laws of 1896, and more particularly of Sections 2 and 4 of said Act, which reads as follows:

"Section 2. Every such lease shall contain a covenant on the part of the lessee that he shall, during the first four years of the term of the lease, cause to be erected upon the leased premises a fire proof building of brick, stone or metal, in a workmanlike manner, satisfactory to the Minister of the Interior, of not less than a stated cost; and keep the same suitably insured at not less than two-thirds of its value for the benefit of the lessor; and shall keep the building in good repair during the remainder of the term of lease, reasonable use and wear thereof only excepted; and in case of damage or destruction of such building by fire, shall make good such loss or damage by the necessary repairs for reconstruction, or else surrender the insurance to the lessor.

"Section 4. Every such lease shall also contain a covenant on the part of the lessor, that upon the request in writing by the lessee or his representatives, before the expiration thereof, the premises with the improvements shall, if all of the conditions to be performed by the lessee, have been satisfactorily performed, be put up at auction for a lease for a term of not over twenty years: unless said premises shall be required for public uses, of which the lessee shall receive at least one year's notice. Such auction sale shall be held not more than six months nor less than one month before the expiration of said term.

The cost of the building to be erected in accordance with Section 2, as above quoted, is placed at $50,000.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, March 27, 1897.
1850-18tT

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE

First Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of Samuel J. Bailey, of Kauluwela, Honolulu, Oahu, deceased.

The last will and testament of said deceased having been presented to said Court together with a petition for the Probate thereof, and for the issuance of Letters Testamentary to Emelia Piipiilani having been filed.

Notice is hereby given that Monday, the 3rd day of May, A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the Judiciary Building Honolulu, is hereby appointed the time and place for proving said will and hearing said application, when and where any person interested may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Dated Honolulu, H. I., April 5, 1897.

By the Court,
J. A. THOMPSON, Clerk.
1852-3tT

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST

Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of John H. Paty, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased, intestate.

Petition having been filed by Ernest A. Mott-Smith, son-in-law of said intestate, praying that Letters of Administration upon said estate be issued to said Ernest A. Mott-Smith, notice is hereby given that Friday, the 1st day of May, A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, is appointed the time and place for hearing said petition, when and where all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.

Honolulu, March 29th, A. D. 1897.

By the Court:
GEORGE LUCAS,
1850-3tT Clerk.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST

Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of M. McInerny, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased.

The last will and testament of said deceased, having been presented to said Court, together with a petition for the Probate thereof, and for the issuance of Letters Testamentary to Edward A., William H. and James D. McInerny, having been filed, notice is hereby given that Monday, April 19th, A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, is appointed the time and place for proving said will and hearing said application, when and where any person interested may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Honolulu, March 22, 1897.

By the Court:
GEORGE LUCAS,
1848 T-3t Clerk.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage, dated the 25th day of June, 1891, made by Charles Lehmann and Johana Lehmann, his wife, of Honolulu, Oahu, to Paul Lemke, of Honolulu, Oahu, recorded in the Register Office, Oahu, in Liber 131, on Pages 208 and 209, notice is hereby given that the mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to-wit: Non-payment of interest when due.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property conveyed by said mortgage will be sold at public auction, at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Saturday, May 8th, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

Further particulars can be had of
A. S. HUMPHREYS,
Attorney.

Dated Honolulu, April —, 1897.

The premises covered by said mortgage consist of:

That certain piece or parcel of land situate on Punchbowl street, Honolulu, and known as Lot 4, by survey of M. D. Monsarrat, dated January 8, 1891, and more particularly described by metrs and bounds in the deed of John Magoon to me, and containing an area of 5,852 square feet, being a portion of Royal Patent Grant No. 2453, together with all buildings and appurtenances thereon. 1853-td

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.

The undersigned having been appointed Administratrix of the estate of Anna M. Armstrong, late of Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, hereby notifies all persons having claims against said estate to present the same within six months from the date hereof to her at her residence in Kilauea, Island of Kauai, or to her attorneys, Thurston & Stanley, at their law offices situated on Merchant Street, in said Honolulu, or they will be forever barred. And all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

A. Z. HADLEY,
Administratrix Estate of Anna M. Armstrong.

Honolulu, H. I., Feb. 6th, 1897.
1836-6m

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.

The undersigned having been appointed Administratrix of the estate of Simeona Kaiu, late of Waipouli, Kauai, Hawaiian Islands, hereby notifies all persons having claims against said estate to present the same within six months from the date hereof, to her at her residence in Waipouli, Island of Kauai, or they will be forever barred. And all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

WAHINE KAIU,
Administratrix Estate of Simeona Kaiu.

Waipouli, Kauai, H. I., March 20th, 1897. 1848-3tT

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).